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GORBACHEV ADDRESSES NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS ON ARMS

PM141115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With a Delegation From the Nobel Prize Winners' Congress"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received in the Kremlin on 13 November a delegation of the Nobel Peace Prize Winners' Congress, which was held on 25-27 October in Maastricht, Holland. The delegation included the Nobel prizewinner George Wald of the United States, Teo Knippenberg and Suzanne Gabriel from the Netherlands and Alois Englaender, secretary of the Federation of Nobel Prize Winners, from Austria.

The meeting was attended by Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Nobel Prize winner Aleksandr Prokhorov, academician-secretary of the General Physics and Astronomy Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The delegation gave Mikhail Gorbachev a message from the Nobel Prize Winners' Congress addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message says:

You have an unprecedented opportunity to change the course of human history.

We urge you not to leave Geneva until an agreement is reached on a concrete plan of comprehensive disarmament, including the following first-priority steps:

1. The pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.
2. The complete banning of nuclear weapons tests starting with a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions.
3. The consistent nonmilitarization of outer space.
4. The radical reduction of nuclear stockpiles as the first step towards their early elimination.
5. The creation of a joint mechanism with a view to preventing the accidental outbreak of nuclear war.

President Dwight Eisenhower said a long time ago that the arms race takes the food away from the hungry every day.

Security can be achieved only through disarmament and through ensuring proper human existence.

The future requires a joint reorientation of scientific and technological knowledge.

The attainment of peace requires less emphasis on ideology, but more tolerance, and the solution of emerging problems on the basis of international cooperation.

Courage is needed today not for war preparations, but for attaining peace.

Then George Wald made a speech. Handing over the message, G. Wald pointed out the broad scope of the peace movement in the United States. This is confirmed by public opinion polls, he said. For example, from 70 to 80 percent of Americans come out for the nuclear arms freeze. The talk that the arms race is allegedly needed for securing U.S. national interests actually reflects only the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which hopes to get profits running into billions of dollars from the "star wars" program.

The policy of the Soviet Union is consonant with the appeals of the scientists who are concerned about the destiny of the world and the future of all the children on the planet, G. Wald said in conclusion.

Mikhail Gorbachev addressed members of the delegation.

M.S. Gorbachev's Speech

It is with pleasure that I accept a message signed by outstanding scientists who are Nobel Prize winers. I would like to say immediately that the Soviet leadership views this message as a document of tremendous significance to all humankind. The appeal it makes for the two great powers to secure a turn for the better in international affairs, put an end to the arms race, and prevent the militarization of outer space is fully consonant with the sentiments in our country and the practical intentions of its leadership.

Our time is, without exaggeration, a crucial moment in history. Mankind has now reached a point which calls for particular wisdom in decisionmaking, care in considering moves, discretion in action, and regard not only for one's own national interests, but also for the interests of the entire world community. I think it is the realization of this fact that also underlies the initiative made by the Nobel Prize winners.

In the USSR we believe there is no task more important and pressing today than to close the channels for the continued stockpiling of nuclear arms, the ever more sophisticated kinds of these weapons, while shutting the door securely on armaments in outer space. This is consistent with the views and proposals we are taking to the Soviet-U.S. meeting in a few days.

Our approach to this meeting is open and honest. We go to Geneva completely aware of the responsibility resting on the leaders of all states, but above all, of such countries as the USSR and the United States. We go there for serious and productive work and, I should say, with our hands not empty.

The Soviet Union stands for the meeting to help resolve the key issues of our times, those of strengthening international peace and security, improving relations between the USSR and the United States, checking the arms race, and preventing its extension to outer space.

We are deeply convinced that it is especially important today that every thinking person be fully aware of his personal responsibility for warding off the war threat. And it is only natural for scientists, who perhaps have a clearer idea than others of the likely aftermath of a nuclear war, to raise their voice against wars, be it terrestrial wars or "star" wars. This is how I also interpret the address conveyed by you. Our country values highly the humanist tradition of true scientists who have always taken an active stand on the issue of war and peace, a tradition initiated by Niels Bohr, Albert Einstein and Frederick Joliot-Curie.

Our time is truly the "golden age" of science. The bounds of knowledge are extending exceptionally fast. All the way from microcosm to outer space, human reason is penetrating such depths and secrets of nature as seemed out of reach only a short time ago. Making full use of the results of cognition would make it possible to enrich man's material and intellectual life in terms of quality.

Is it not a terrible paradox of the 20th century that achievements in science, directed toward developing weapons of mass annihilation, threaten the very existence of human race?

The issues of war and peace have been put in the foreground by the objective course of development itself.

Scientists, their influential say and competent opinion can, and are called upon to, play a big role in awakening the people to reality and urging them on to vigorous action to stop and reverse the arms race and start reducing armanents.

Your are right in stressing in your message that courage today is required not in preparing for war, but in achieving peace. This is all the more true as the arms race has reached a critical point. Even today, advances in military technology have made arms control extremely difficult. We have come right down to a line beyond which the situation may become uncontrollable altogether.

Whether strike weapons will make it to outer space or be barred from it is an all-important question. The answer to it is will decide the course of developments in the world for many years ahead. Can there be any peaceful future and strategic stability if yet another mortal danger, the one from space, will emerge in addition to the missiles already in silos and in ocean depths?

Imagine what a world there will be in this case in ten or twenty years. Waves [volny] from all manner of strike weapons will be rushing everywhere overhead, from the edge of the atmosphere at an altitude of a hundred kilometers to geostationary orbits above all people inhabiting our planet.

The Soviet people, who have lived for 40 years surrounded by U.S. "forward-based" weaponry, strongly reject the very possibility of its spread to outer space and the prospect of having it overhead, above their homes.

And how will the common Americans, who have not yet become accustomed to having others' weapons on their borders, either on earth on in space, feel in this case? I think tension in relations between our countries will escalate to a point unprecedented even by today's standards and be even more difficult to control.

The militarization of outer space will put a heavy psychological burden on people in all countries and bring about an atmosphere of universal instability and uncertainty.

The question arises: What's the purpose of all this? By the way, it is appropriate to ask this question as well: Does not the very fact of weapons deployment by one state in outer space, above the territory of other states, constitute a breach of their sovereignty?

Soviet people in their letters often ask what the Soviet Union will do if the United States, in spite of everything, embarks on the development, testing, and deployment of a multi-tier antimissile defense. We have already said the USSR will find an effective answer which, in our opinion, will meet the demand of maintaining strategic equilibrium and its stability. But if this happens, the case in point will be a new round of the arms race.

As is known, there were no weapons in outer space until now. If they appear there, it will be an exceptionally difficult undertaking to bring them back. And it is totally unsubstantiated to expect that the development of space strike weapons will lead to the disappearance of nuclear weapons on earth. The history of the development of new types of weapons and the existing realities are convincing testimony to the opposite.

Is the logic, in keeping with which it is necessary to arm oneself to the teeth in order to disarm, correct at all? In other words: Why should one develop missiles to destroy missiles when there is a different, more dependable, and safer way and what is most important, the way leading directly to the goal, the way of reaching accords on the reduction and subsequent complete elimination of the existing missiles?

It is clear from all points of view and from the position of common sense as well that the second way is the only reasonable one. We are for it.

You know that our country is prepared to halve the nuclear means of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory. We have unilaterally reduced medium-range missiles in Europe as well. We are ready tosign a treaty of nonaggression, to agree to the establishment of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

All these steps of ours, just like many proposals that are now on the negotiating table, taken together and individually provide an opportunity to improve the international situation substantially, to lessen the threat of nuclear conflict, and to pave the way toward complete nuclear disarmament. We realize perfectly well that to live with the perpetual threat of nuclear weapons is a dismal prospect for humankind.

What alternative to that does the "Strategic Defense Initiative" provide? In our firmly held view, only an unlimited and mutually accelerating race in so-called "defensive" and "offensive" arms.

I have more than once had to characterize SDI politically. I won't stress yet another time its clearly imperial tilt toward trying to ensure superiority -- military and technological -- over other states.

I will dwell on another aspect. It is said SDI will ensure a breakthrough in the field of technology. But even if we assume that its realization will spur scientific and technological progress, the question still remains: At what price will this be achieved? It is absolutely clear -- at the price of the development of suicidal arms systems. More and more people, including in the U.S. are coming to understand this.

We are in favor of an essentially different way of speeding up the progress in science and technology. We are for competition in technology and constructive cooperation in the conditions of a durable and just peace.

Is not outer space itself a highly promising arena of international cooperation? We have just now started exploring it in the interest of science and man's practical activity. But how much has been achieved within a short period of time! The first sputnik, the first man in space, the first man on the moon, the landing on Venus and Mars, and an excellent map of Venus.

These are just initial steps. It is necessary to make the exploration of boundless expanses of outer space a joint undertaking of states.

We have submitted for UN consideration an extensive program of peaceful cooperation in space. The USSR proposes to create a world space organization, which would be a centre for coordinating the efforts of all mankind in this enterprise.

This means fundamental scientific research and the launching of interplanetary ships, such as, to Mars, for these purposes.

This means the application of the results of space research in the fields of biology, medicine, materials science, weather forecasting, and climate and nature study; for the creation of global satellite communication systems; distance probing of the earth; and studies of the world's oceans.

This, finally, means creating by joint efforts and for use in the interests of all peoples, new space equipment, including large orbital scientific stations, various manned ships, and in perspective, industrialization of near-earth space.

We are, naturally, also prepared for peaceful cooperation in space on a bilateral basis, with those states that show interest in it. This fully applies to the United States as well.

You remember the Soyuz-Apollo link-up in 1975, which fascinated mankind. Something is being done now, too. We are conducting studies of Venus and Halley's Comet jointly with U.S. scientists in the framework of the international project "Vega" and we take part in the search and rescue from space program with other countries.

This, however, is just a small fraction of what could be done jointly. It is unreasonable to let such opportunities slip.

By all indications, among the U.S. public, scientists, and in the U.S. Congress, a great deal of interest is being shown in the resumption of cooperation, and concrete projects are being advanced. We are prepared to consider serious proposals of this kind.

Both military programs and peaceful projects in space, including research, are costly undertakings, making even greater the reasons to choose the alternative of peaceful cooperation.

The mastering of thermonuclear synthesis is a promising area of international cooperation. This will provide mankind with a virtually unlimited source of energy, a sort of man-made sun.

As is known, the idea of a controlled thermonuclear reaction was first advanced in 1956 by Academician Igor Kurchatov in his well-known lecture in Britain, when he familiarized scientists of many countries with the works of Soviet scientists.

The "Tokamak" international pilot thermonuclear reactor project has been developed in Vienna since 1978 on the initiative of the Soviet Union with participation of scientists from a number of West European countries, as well as of the United States and Japan.

It can already be said that such a reactor is technically feasible and, as specialists hold, it can be built in the relatively near future, in any case, before the year 2000.

During the recent visit to Paris we expressed appropriate considerations to French President Francois Mitterrand. He received our proposal positively. We deem it important, moreover, necessary, to pool the efforts of all states concerned with the implementation of thermonuclear synthesis, which will make it possible to solve one of the most acute global problems, the energy problem.

There are a lot of pressing tasks in the world of today that require coordination and cooperation. I would like to emphasize again that the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently in favor of the broadest cooperation, of pooling the efforts of states in the use of scientific and technical achievements exclusively for peaceful purposes and mankind's progress. I can assure you the Soviet Union does not lack the readiness for this cooperation and goodwill.

I wish you success in your fruitful scientific activity, in the noble field of upholding the cause of a world without arms, a world without wars.

REAGAN REAFFIRMS IMPORTANCE OF SDI PROGRAM

LD081245 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Passages within slantlines were omitted from a Moscow IZVESTIYA 9 November Morning Edition page 6 TASS report on Reagan's SDI stand "Preparing for Geneva."]

[Text] Washington, 8 Nov (TASS) -- The U.S. press reports on the preparations being undertaken in the White House for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. It is reported President Reagan held a meeting with specialists on U.S.-Soviet relations. They included former National Security Council officials William Hyland and Richard Edgar Pipes, the head of the capital's Wilson Center, J. Billington,// and also a member of other experts. White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes stated that// during the closed meeting the President was given "certain recommendations" on the conduct of the meeting in Geneva.

Reagan had a meeting at the White House with representatives of military concerns and with the heads of a number of reactionary organizations. At this meeting he again came out with statements supporting the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). // According to participants the conversation, the President expressed gratitude to those invited for their support of SDI and recommended they continue to propagandize it in the most effective way.//

As is clear from remarks by Paul Weyrich, head of the extreme right-wing organization Free Congress Foundation, who took part in the meeting, the President again demonstrated a negative attitude toward the 1972 treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems.// As P. Weyrich stated, Reagan told him that "when the time comes for the deployment" of the antimissile defense system with space-based elements, "we shall not allow the 1972 treaty to hinder this".//

Another participant in the meeting, Daniel Graham, head of the reactionary High Frontier organization told journalists: "the President assured us that the program for implementing the Strategic Defense Initiative will not be blocked by any deals with the USSR".

Double Standards Used

LD110005 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Just a week separates us from the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. People all over the world pin great hopes on that meeting, hopes for steps that would reduce tension and curb the arms race. How realistic are these epectations? Our commentator Validslav Kozyakov examines the prospects.

We in the Soviet Union believe that the coming summit offers good opportunities for agreement provided there's mutual good will, the due sense of responsibility and of course respect for each others' interests. This is the approach that guides preparations in Moscow. We have unilaterally imposed a moratorium on all nuclear blasts, reduced missiles in Europe and pledged not to be the first to deploy weapons in space. Our far reaching proposals include a ban on all strike space weapons and an offer to reduce radically, by half, the Soviet and American nuclear arms capable of reaching each others' territory. All these are realistic measures based on the principle of equality and equal security.

As the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, has said, this may be a unique chance for reaching mutually acceptable agreement awaited by people all over the world.

We'd like to hope, the Soviet leader said, that the American Administration will use it and take a responsible approach. But reports coming in from Washington, with the summit meeting merely days off, are still conflicting. In a Voice of America broadcast addressed to the Soviet people on Saturday, President Reagan assured them that America didn't threaten the Soviet Union and never would.

But in the same broadcast he reaffirmed his "star wars" program, which experts regard as a key element for delivering with impunity the first nuclear strike on the Soviet Union. And incidentally, as the President of the United States himself acknowledged in an interview with Soviet journalists, if anyone was creating a defense system in space in combination with offensive nuclear weapons, he would be much more tempted to risk dealing a first strike.

It would seem that officials in Washington realize the danger involved, But they use double standards. Should such weapons be first developed in the Soviet Union then, as the American Defense Secretary, Weinberger, claims, the world would be in jeopardy. But, development of strike space weapons by the United States is presented as a peaceful act. By what logic and common sense may I ask? One cannot but be alarmed by Washington's obvious desire to acquire military superiority with the help of the "star wars" program come what may. As President Reagan told Soviet journalists a few days ago, the terms of our own deployment would be the elimination of the offensive weapons. The system would not be put in place he said until the Soviet Union and the United States both eliminated their offensive weapons. This statement was promptly denied by the White House.

On Wednesday the President was telling Western journalists something quite different. He would deploy the space shield unilaterally he said, even if other nuclear powers didn't agree. A week before the meeting in Geneva the cloud hanging over it is still in evidence. Whether it will dissipate to open vistas for agreement depends on Washington. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned we are ready, said Mikhail Gorbachev, to consider the state of international relations in a broad and unbiased manner, so as to reach better understanding. We shall work in Geneva he said, for a just and constructive settlement of the most pressing problems now facing mankind.

NITZE REMARKS HIGHLIGHT PROBLEMS AT ARMS TALKS

Bogachev Comments

LD132259 Moscow TASS in English 2257 GMT 13 Nov 85

["A Step Back in Geneva?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 13 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Despite a confidential nature of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva, U.S. official representatives make it a rule after "closed door" meetings to inform the press about their course. And the stand of the U.S. delegation is presented in the light advantageous for Washington, while the initiatives of the Soviet side are either passed in silence or distorted.

For instance, on November 8 such a "presentation" of the course of the talks was made by the U.S. presidential advisor Paul Nitze and on November 12 by two senior administration officials who preferred that their names should not be revealed in the press.

The Soviet Union suggests to reach agreement in Geneva on a complete ban on strike space arms for both sides and on truly drastic, 50 per cent, reduction of nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories.

This Soviet proposal does not envisage any unilateral advantages for the USSR either for the structure of reductions, or for the number of warheads, or the number of delivery vehicles. The sides can determine themselves what part of their armaments and in what volume they should reduce, what structure of the forces they should have after reductions. No damage can be caused to the security of any of the sides also by the Soviet proposal not to deploy on any of the components of the remaining nuclear weapons systems -- intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's), heavy bombers -- more than 60 per cent of the total number of permitted 6,000 charges. Under the Soviet proposal the USSR must cut the number of nuclear delivery vehicles to 1,250 units, while the United States to 1,680 units.

The officials from Washington, who preferred to remain anonymous, described the Soviet proposals as "unjust" since they "equate", for instance, the gravity bomb (American) to the SS-18 missile (Soviet). This is a blatant lie. The Soviet proposals envisage clear definition between carriers in which the United States will have an advantage, and charges for them, where the exact parity of the sides in the amount of 6,000 units is established.

Certain persons in Washington do not like the fact that the Soviet proposal envisages the inclusion in this category of U.S. carrier-based aviation with nuclear-capable aircraft, U.S. nuclear-capable aircraft in the Far East. The question arises in what category of armaments Washington suggests to count these weapons. Maybe, together with nuclear arms of Britain and France, which, as they in Washington try to prove, do not exist at all?

Touching upon the cardinal question of the talks, on non-militarisation of space, Nitze emphasised particularly that the United States sees its main task at the talks with the Soviet Union in working out some road of cooperation in the question of how defensive armaments can be included in the composition of the forces of both sides. He made no secret of the fact that what the U.S. Administration means by "defensive armaments", is a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence, which is unambiguously banned by the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty, other strike arms systems in near-earth space. Thus, Washington sets the course at the legalisation of arms in space, at the militarisation of near-earth space. Such a stand is, specifically, at glaring contradiction with the aims of the Geneva talks formulated by representatives of the USSR and the USA in the joint statement of January 8, 1985.

Paul Nitze alleged that the United States suggests to reduce the number of nuclear warheads on strategic delivery systems to the same level as in the Soviet Union's proposal, that is, to 6,000 units. This is another gross distortion of the real state of affairs at the talks. In reality, Washington proposes to set an aggregate limit of 4,500 warheads only for ICBM's and SLBM's, that is, without cruise missiles on bombers, thus actually giving a free hand to the United States in the build up of these dangerous armaments. But this U.S. script envisages a strict sublimit of 3,000 warheads for ground-based ICBM's, that is, precisely for those systems that constitute the basis of the Soviet Union's defensive shield. Meanwhile, Washington does not allow for strict limitations for SLBM's -- in the sphere, where the United States has an advantage.

The United States does not agree to include in the overall limit heavy bombers and air-based cruise missiles, which was, specifically, envisaged by the SALT-2 treaty. And then, the United States is prepared to limit cruise missiles carried by bombers to the level of 1,500 units only if the USSR agrees to carry out in advance a unilateral costly restructuring of the Soviet strategic forces. There are reasons to believe that the United States "new proposals" in the form in which they are presented to the press by Washington officials mean a step back as compared with previous U.S. initiatives, with earlier achieved agreements.

The United States is actually proposing a radical cut in Soviet weapon systems while leaving the U.S. nuclear might virtually unaffected.

Nitze tried to uphold again Washington's absurd propaganda thesis "toward disarmament through the further build up of the United States' nuclear might". He described as one of the elements of the U.S. proposals a stage-by-stage reduction of arsenals with their slight simultaneous increase. It follows from his concrete points that "stage-by-stage reductions" of nuclear armaments should be made by the Soviet Union, while the United States should get the right to be engaged in their "simultaneous build up".

The United States proposals in the sphere of long-range nuclear weapon systems mean an old "intermediate version" altered somewhat. Specifically, it is still proposed that the USSR should cut its missiles in the Asian part of the country while there should be no restrictions on the U.S. nuclear forces in the Far East. The U.S. side insists as before, on not counting the British and French nuclear arms in the overall balance of the sides. In this proposal, as before, it is sought to ensure for the United States unilateral advantages in the flight time of medium-range missiles to important targets of the other side.

Such "proposals" of the United States on nuclear and space arms cannot be described as "equitable" even with most unrestrained imagination.

'Gray Hawk'

PM131006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Zakharov "Pertinent Notes": "Rehashing an Old Tune"]

[Text] Not for nothing is P. Nitze, an expert in anti-Soviet activity and special adviser to the U.S. President and secretary of state for arms control problems, called the "gray hawk." In the long decades of his political career he has made enormous efforts to poison Soviet-U.S. relations, erect a palisade of obstacles in the way of their normalization, and hinder the reaching of agreements.

The same approach typifies Nitze's recent speech at the overseas writers' club. In his speech he touched on the Soviet nuclear arms reduction proposals and set forth the U.S. position, which, judging by Nitze's confident tone, reflects the White House's official position.

He spoke of the President's alleged intention to "study all the possibilities for implementing just and verifiable reductions in existing nuclear arsenals." And immediately, as if erasing the promise to seek acceptable ways, he stated the invariability of the former U.S. position. The same position to which the United States stubbornly adhered at the talks which it wrecked.

The Presidential adviser's inconsistent and often contradictory speech clearly reveals the outlines of the administration's obstructionist course of muddying the clear Soviet proposals, confusing obvious questions, and preparing for another deadlocked situation by introducing at the talks deliberately unacceptable "counterproposals" which are nothing but cosmetically retouched versions of the former proposals.

What does this boil down to?

First -- and this is the main thing -- they lack any recognition of the need to prevent the transfer of the arms race to space. This key point in the Soviet proposals is virtually totally ignored.

The U.S. proposal to conclude an agreement on some kind of "open laboratories" at which the sides would present each other with information on their programs and register the state of the work, but in no way limit the implementation of that work, cannot be taken seriously. Essentially, it is being proposed that we legalize and program an arms race in space.

As for offensive nuclear arms, the level of constructiveness of the "proposals according to Nitze" turns out to be just as low. Using figures superficially similar to those submitted by the Soviet Union, Nitze entirely distorts the purport of the Soviet proposals. If one follows his logic, the U.S. side would have a minimum of 350 heavy bombers "not covered" by the agreement. Moreover, the fulfillment of the new U.S. demand to limit missiles' throw-weight would be tantamount to a fundamental breakup [lomka] of the Soviet strategic forces. And in addition to this, there is a total lack of even the slightest reference to means capable of reaching each other. Those really are the "tactics of the deaf"!

Nitze lists the many U.S. nuclear arms that do not come under the definition of strategic arms as "intermediate-range nuclear forces." But here too, the sums involve overt falsifications: arbitrarily excluded from the number of these means are 560 nuclear-capable aircraft based at 14 U.S. air bases and hundreds of U.S. aircraft at bases in direct proximity to the borders of the USSR and its allies. And the nuclear arms of Britain and France (178 missiles with 530 nuclear charges) are left out of the reckoning. Agreement is expressed to talk only about "Pershings" and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe, while it is proposed to "exchange" them by taking into account the USSR's medium-range nuclear means over all our country's territory. Now, they are trying to present this proposal, which has long been justifiably rejected, as a swift U.S. administration reaction to the new Soviet proposals.

Near the end of the speech Nitze launched into a discussion of the "importance of monitoring the observance of treaty commitments." The Soviet Union has no doubts about the importance of such a process. So he should not bother to hammer at an open door. Mr Nitze ought to recall what M.S. Gorbachev said on this score: "I must note that we believe the Americans no more than they do us, and that is why we are just as interested as they are in ensuring that each agreement is reliably verifiable."

In P. Nitze's long speech the following formula from one of the "elements of the U.S. proposal" attracts attention: "the phased reduction of arsenals while slightly increasing them [poetapnoye sokrashcheniye arsenalov pri odnovremennom ikh nekotorom uvelichenii] as a means of implementing agreed reductions." If you excise the floridity and ornate words you are left almost literally with the U.S. proverb -- "to have your cake and eat it." As is well known, nobody will ever succeed in achieving that result.

It is time for those who love illusory plans to realize that any calculations on achieving military superiority over the USSR "by means of a treaty" are doomed to failure. The sole way in which agreement can be reached with the Soviet Union is the way of realism and a sober approach to the problems of nuclear and space arms.

'Unseemly Propaganda Maneuvers'

PM131141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Rejoinder": "Unseemly Maneuver"]

[Text] In the United States now it is not that easy to repudiate the recent Soviet peace initiatives with the usual epithet of "propagandist." Their popularity is too great.

They are clear, comprehensible, and specific, closing tight the door leading to the deployment of arms in space, effecting a 50 percent reduction to Soviet and U.S. nuclear means which can reach each other's territory, and halting and reversing the stockpiling of nuclear means in Europe. Nonetheless, even after U.S. President Reagan had stated in his UN speech that the Soviet proposals "contain shoots which must be fostered," the representatives of his administration do not let a day pass without "criticizing" the Soviet initiatives.

Thus, addressing the Washington club for foreign correspondents recently, the special adviser to the U.S. President and secretary of state on arms control tried to present these initiatives in the most disadvantageous light.

"These proposals," P. Nitze expatiated, "are less attractive to the United States and its allies than those submitted in 1983." But the legitimate question then arises: Why did the United States reject the USSR's proposals out of hand in 1983?

Indeed, talk on the degree of "attractiveness" of the Soviet proposals is a blind. P. Nitze's task is clear: to "sell" the foreign public the U.S. "formula" for arms reductions. Under this formula Soviet arms systems which are "inconvenient" to the United States are declared to be "destabilizing," but all U.S. systems ready for deployment or already being deployed, like the Midgetman and MX, and long-range cruise missile systems are, like the MX, called "peacekeepers."

What did Mr Nitze not try to do to distort the Soviet stance? In particular, he claimed the USSR intends to refuse the United States the right to carry out fundamental research in its "space laboratories," but retains the right to such research for itself. Yes, in Geneva the Soviet Union suggested reaching agreement on banning the creation [sozdaniye], including research work, tests, and deployment, of space strike armaments. But, as the Soviet side authoritatively explained, when it is a case of scientific research activity and the need to ban it, we do not, of course, have in mind the fundamental sciences. This research is under way and will evidently continue. In the United States it is a case not of laboratory experiments, but of specific developments [razrabotki] which are being undertaken under instructions and contracts from the Pentagon. Experimental models of future components of the "space shield," that is, of "star wars" technology, are already being tested. And it is the right to this kind of "fundamental research" which P. Nitze is defending, "forgetting" that it is banned by the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

Nitze would obviously like the USSR to accept the "expanded" interpretation of this treaty invested by the "star wars" supporters in the Pentagon, and at the same time, embark on all the "limitations" proposed by the U.S. military department which would secure unilateral military superiority for the United States. But this is an illusion, a chimera. And it is dangerous to chase after it in the world today. It would be a good thing if Washington were to finally understand this and not engage in unseemly propaganda maneuvers.

GEN SHABANOV DETAILS OBJECTIONS TO SDI

PM131624 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

["Answers by USSR Deputy Defense Minister Army General V.M. Shabanov to questions from a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent" carried under the headline: "Preventing the Militarization of Space" — date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Question. Why is the nonmilitarization of space the key question at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva?

Answer. It is common knowledge that the question of preventing an arms race in space is the key, priority question at the Soviet-U.S. talks. It is on its successful resolution that the resolution of the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear arms also depends. This position of ours stems quite unambiguously from the objective interconnection between offensive and defensive strategic systems. This interconnection was reflected in the preamble of the most important unlimited-duration Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, which directly points out that "effective measures to limit antiballistic missile systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the race in strategic offensive arms and would lead to a decrease in the risk of the outbreak of war involving nuclear weapons."

History cogently confirms that the creation of defensive systems inevitably prompts the qualitative and quantitative improvement of offensive weapons systems.

The creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of strike arms in space would essentially lead not only to the quantitative, but also to the qualitative growth of nuclear arms and above all, strategic offensive arms. Such is the logic of nuclear confrontation.

The work in the United States on the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program has an aggressive thrust: This work is aimed at increasing the U.S. offensive potential, undermining strategic equilibrium, and acquiring for the United States the possibility of delivering a first strike in the hope that a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory can be averted.

This proposition is so self-evident that President Reagan himself was forced to mention it in his speech of 23 March 1983: "I am clearly aware that defensive systems have limits and raise a number of problems and obscurities. If they are combined with offensive systems they may be regarded as evidence of an aggressive policy."

The United States in practice "combines" efforts under the SDI program with the development [razvitiye] and build up of offensive systems. It is creating [sozdavat] first-strike weapons, five new types of strategic delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons -- two types of ground-launched ICBM's, a ballistic missile deployed on submarines, and two types of heavy bombers — and is also deploying long-range cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons systems capable of reaching the territory of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

The work in the United States to create [sozdaniye] directed-energy space weapons, electromagnetic guns, and other weapons that are called exotic weapons in the United States primarily pursues by no means defensive aims. It is work to create [sozdaniye] new types of strike weapons of the "space-to-space," "space-to-ground," "space-to-sea," and "space-to-air" classes.

What is left for the Soviet Union to do in these conditions? It has one way out. It will be forced to ensure the restoration of the strategic balance by improving and developing [razvitiye] its own strategic forces, and by taking other necessary measures.

That is why any attempts to limit strategic offensive arms under conditions of the militarization of space become futile. If there is no ban on space strike arms, an uncontrolled arms race in all spheres will begin.

Question. The United States claims the Soviet Union is also carrying out work in the sphere of improving the ABM system, including work to create [sozdaniye] space elements of the system. What can you say about this?

Answer. The United States and the Soviet Union currently each have one limited ABM system (the USSR's is in the area of the capital, the United States' is in the area of the Grand Forks ICBM base).

The Soviet ABM system is strictly in line with the ABM Treaty, which permits the modernization and replacement of ABM systems or their components (Article VII), while, of course, complying with the other provisions of the treaty.

As for the allegations that the USSR is carrying out work on the creation [sozdaniye] of ABM space elements, they are totally groundless. The Soviet Union does not engage in the development [razrabotka] nor, consequently, the testing of any models of space strike weapons, icluding for space-based ABM defense. Washington wants to present the matter as though the USSR, was also implementing a similar program to the U.S. SDI program. And since this is so, they say, the Soviet Union must resign itself to what the United States is doing in this sphere.

The USSR is carrying out fundamental research work in the sphere of space, work on the creation (sozdaniye] and improvement of space early-warning, reconnaissance, communications, navigation, and meteorological systems. However, this work has no bearing on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike weapons or space ABM defense. We have no "star wars" plans analogous to the U.S. ones.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that the so-called "accusations" being made by the United States of nonobservance of the ABM Treaty are farfetched and do not correspond to reality. The USSR advocates strict and rigorous observance of this treaty and considers it inadmissible to work for its erosion and question the prospect of its existence, as the United States is doing by embarking on the path of militarizing space.

Question. What can you say about the reality of creating [sozdaniye] a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements which would provide a 100 percent guarantee of a territory's cover?

Answer. The hope of creating [sozdat] an ABM system capable of intercepting 100 percent of any missiles is illusory. This is confirmed by the history of armed struggle and the dialectics of the development of means of attack and defense; the conclusions of many authoritative scientists and military specialists attest to this. The hitting of a lone ballistic missile and even of its warhead compartment [boyevoy blok], as done in the United States, does not creat real preconditions for resolving the task of repulsing a massed missile strike. Absolute weapons do not exist. It is hopeless to seek to enhance security by creating new technologies and new types of weapons. The limitation and reduction of nuclear arsenals is the way to security, and it is a political task. What is needed to resolve it is, above all, the will and the desire of state leaders.

Representatives of the U.S. Administration freqently reproach "nonbelievers" in the possibility of space ABM defense. Here they cite the example of astronauts' landing on the moon, a possibility which had also not been believed. At the same time, however, the defenders of "star wars" forget that there was no opposition on the moon. The U.S. press has cited the example that a dozen hostile inhabitant of the moon with axes could have turned that feat into a catastrophe.

The creation [sozdaniye] of a wide-scale ABM system by one side will inevitably give rise to retaliatory measures by the other side. Because, as has already been said, a global ABM defense pursues an aggressive goal -- ensuring impunity for the delivery of a first nuclear strike. The other side would be obliged to use the same "new technologies" to improve its missiles to make them capable of penetrating the "space shield" in a retaliatory strike.

The aim of SDI is illusory, but its dangers are real. The result of the creation of a space-based ABM defense would be not the enhancement of security and the abolition of nuclear weapons, but on the contrary, the destabilization of the strategic situation and an uncontrolled offensive and defensive arms race.

Question. Where do you see the danger of creating antisatellite systems?

Answer. U.S. specialists admit that antisatellite systems are designed to play the part of one of the main elements in a first-strike potential. The Pentagon is seeking to obtain the opportunity to deliver a strike against Soviet satellites performing important tasks of warning of a nuclear missile attack, monitoring, communications, and navigation. The aim of this strike is to "blind" the other side, to take it by surprise and weaken its potential for retaliation in the event of nuclear aggression. F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, has frankly stated: "The use of antisatellite systems as an element of a first-strike to destroy all or many 'key' enemy satellites is designed to make a retaliatory strike considerably more difficult." You can't put it more clearly than that.

The deployment of antisatellite weapons would have a destabilizing influence on the strategic situation. Any attack, even a one-on-one [yedinchnoye], on a satellite would lead to the most serious consequences. Moreover, the accidental breakdown of an artificial earth satellite through technical failure, especially in a period of intensified tension, could be misinterpreted and cause the outbreak of an acute conflict situation.

The United States assigns a large role to antisatellite weapons in its plans for preparing for "star wars." Using the fact that there is much in common between antisatellite and antimissile weapons, it is planning to test space-based ABM defense elements under the guise of antisatellite elements. The United States thus intends to circumvent the ABM Treaty of unlimited duration which bans the creation, testing, and deployment of a space-based ABM defense.

Having been the first to create [sozdat] and deploy antisatellite complexes, the United States is now pushing on with the creation of a second-generation ASAT antisatellite system. Several flight tests have already been carried out, including against a real target in space. The appearance of this system in the U.S. arsenal will make talks on the prevention of the arms race in space more difficult, will create new problems for monitoring agreements, and will complicate the military-strategic situation.

The Soviet Union is a convinced opponent of the transformation of space into a theater of war. Its proposals on preventing the arms race in outer space and ending it on earth have been highly rated by the world public. There are no weapons in space now, nor should there be.

The USSR suggests that the United States renounce its plans to militarize space and keep it peaceful forever for the benefit of all mankind. As for the Soviet Union, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stated, it "will not be the first to advance into space with weapons. We will make every effort to persuade other countries and above all, the United States not to take such a fatal step, which would inevitably increase the threat of nuclear war and lend impetus to an uncontrolled arms race on all salients."

UN 'DRAWN' INTO DISCUSSION ON AFGHAN ISSUE

U.S. Advocates Support

LD131752 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reporting:

Members of the international community condemn efforts to draw the United Nations General Assembly into the discussion of the so-called "Afghan issue", and assess them as a breach of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Delegates of Vietnam, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, India and other countries who addressed the 40th General Assembly Session stressed such actions were aimed primarily at camouflaging the escalation of a criminal, undeclared war started by imperialism and reactionary forces against Afghanistan, to prevent normalization in South-West Asia and distract the attention of the General Assembly from dangerous seats of tensions existing in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America and some other regions where nations had become victims of the policy of state terrorism.

In order to defuse tensions around Afghanistan and achieve a political settlement it is first of all necessary to completely terminate armed and all other intervention in the internal affairs of that country and to create conditions which will make such intervention impossible in the future. said Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations. The U.N. should make efforts to assist in every way a genuine political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, and not to support the unsavory game devised to justify armed intervention.

However, it follows from the speech of U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Vernon Walters who cynically advocated the escalation of support for the terrorist bands of anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary outcasts, Washington intends to scale up the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

Troyanovskiy 'Rebuke' to Walters

LD140457 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 13 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The United Nations witnessed yesterday an unworthy sally by the U.S. permament representative to the United Nations, General Vernon Walters. In trying to draw the Assembly delegations into a discussion of the so-called Afghan question, Walters hurled slanderous attacks against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He cynically supported and justified the giving of aid to the gangs of anti-Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are waging a war against that country. A worthy rebuke to Walters, a retired general and former deputy director of the CIA, was given by Soviet representative Troyanovskiy, who in his speech said that in order to put an end to the tense situation around Afghanistan and to achieve a political settlement, it is necessary, first and foremost, for a full cessation to armed and other interference in the internal affairs of the country, and the creation of conditions making such interference impossible in the future.

[Begin Troyanovskiy recording] The efforts of the United Nations must be directed not at supporting the dirty game justifying the armed interference, but at an all-round assistance for a genuine political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. [end recording]

Kachanov Commentary

LD131135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] A report from New York: The representatives of many countries in the United Nations decisively condemn the dicussion foisted upon the UN General Assembly by the imperialist powers surrounding the so-called Afghanistan question. In the speeches of a number of delegates, it is evaluated as an unworthy attempt at intervention into the internal affairs of a sovereign UN member-state in violation of the UN Charter. Here is our commentator Yevegeniy Kachanov.

It is necessary to say that the whipping up of the notorious Afghan question within the framework of the United Nations has been going on for 6 years. The initiator of this, both overtly and covertly, is the United States. And at the current UN General Assembly session, the U.S. President did not skimp on high-minded words in exalting the feats of the freedom fighters -- the defenders of Islam, as it is customary to call the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in the West.

The many millions of aid that Washington provides for the dushman gangs is again justified by way of high moral notions and the ideals of freedom and independence.

One would like to say that verbal tightrope-walking constitutes perhaps a most characteristic trait in the style of the present U.S. Administration. Open intervention into the affairs of other countries, even to the point of direct intervention is given the name efforts for the settlement of local conflicts. They call the cutthroats and the mercenaries of the CIA forces of national resistance. Arrant reaction and the medieval obscurantists striving to return Afghanistan to feudal customs -- these are the bearers of the ideals of progress. Taking this distorted logic further, it is possible to conclude that the death and destruction which the dushman gangs sow on Afghan soil -- the murders of teachers and clergy, of doctors, of schoolgirls -- this is nothing other than successes in the cause of the struggle for freedom.

With an obstinacy worthy of a better application, official Washington propaganda turns black into white and white into black, mixes up concepts, turns the sense of events taking place in the world inside out. Why is this being done? It is to veil, to hide that evident fact: that it is precisely the policy of Washington which is the main obstacle in the path of the forces of peace, freedom, and progress; that base aims lie behind the high words; and that deeply amoral or even openly cynical actions lie behind the discussions about morality.

And here is further confirmation of this: A draft resolution has recently been discussed in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly which confirms I quote -- the sovereign and inalienable rights of all peoples to freely determine their political status and to freely realize their economic and social development. It would appear that the words are the very same that they so like to use in the White House, preaching to other countries how they ought to live. But in the resolution, however, they are used in their direct and single sense. It is a question of true freedom and not about what Washington understands by this. And thus, as a result, the American representative was the only one who voted against this resolution. As it turns out, the real sovereign right of the peoples to determine their present and their future doesn't suit him at all.

DELEGATE TO UN REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PLO

LD131318 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 12 TASS -- Speaking on behalf of the socialist countries, the representative of the Soviet Union Dmitriev has reiterated at the Second Committee of the U.N. General Assembly (economic and financial problems) the consistent support for the inalienable right of the Palestinain people to self-determination and the creation of their own state. A just settlement of the Middle East problem can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the Soviet representative stressed. The more realistic way to attain this goal is to convene an international conference on the Middle East.

UN DEPUTY REGARDING NAMIBIANS' RIGHTS STRESSED

LD072353 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 7 TASS -- The Soviet Union stands for the speediest implementation by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence in keeping with the United Nations decisions, and demands an end to the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African racist regime, says the reply by the Soviet Government which is contained in the report "Namibian Question" by the U.N. secretary general, summarizing the views of various governments.

The fact that the racist South African regime pursues its obstructionist policy with the connivance of the United States, some other Western countries and also Israel, which regard the racist regime as their "natural ally", maintain and even foster relations of "constructive engagement" with South Africa in the political, economic, financial and military fields is the reason why the decisions of the United Nations Organisation, the Organisation of African Unity, forums of the Non-Aligned Movement in support of the just demands of the oppressed Namibian people are so far not fulfilled.

Increased aid to the South African racists by some NATO countries and Israel in creating and developing nuclear potential poses particular danger. The Soviet Union strongly denounces the ongoing pluder of Namibia's natural resources by Western states' transnational corporations. The unlawful exploitation by the foreign economic community of Namibian resources constitutes a gross violation of the U.N. Charter and decisions of its respective bodies.

The Soviet Union stresses that the duty of the United Nations is to do utmost to put an end to the United States and South African manoeuvres hampering efforts to achieve Namibia's genuine independence.

DELEGATE AT CDE DISCUSSES NON-USE OF FORCE

LD111441 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Stockholm, November 11 TASS -- Most of the participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe come out for the confirmation and concretization of the principle of non-use of force as an indefeasible norm of conduct of states.

Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation stressed in his speech that an agreement on this key problem would become an important measure of confidence aimed at the revival of detente and radical improvement of the international political climate. The proposal of the socialist countries concerning a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force serves exactly this purpose.

Contrary to the mood prevailing among the delegates, who seek to start concrete work, representatives of the U.S.A. and some of its allies are trying to hold up the businesslike discussion of that problem and hamper the productive work at the conference.

IZVESTIYA NOTES 'SUCCESS' OF UNESCO SOFIA SESSION

PM121540 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Zakharko report under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Bulgaria: UNESCO Consolidating its Strength"]

[Text] Sofia -- The 23d session of UNESCO's general conference, which has been working in the Bulgarian capital since 8 October, has ended.

Almost 100 issues listed in the session's agenda were discussed. The very fact that it took less time than planned is evaluated here as evidence of the excellent conditions created by the Bulgarian side and as an attempt by the overwhelming majority of its 160 member-states to preserve UNESCO's viability and make its working organs more efficient.

The Sofia session showed that the pessimistic forecasts about it by the Western press were completely unfounded. Despite these forecasts and also the attempts to undermine UNESCO's foundations, the work done in Sofia helped to consolidate the forces advocating the organization's stabilization and its active service of the cause of peace and close cooperation among countries and peoples.

"Regardless of the delegations' existing differences of opinion on various issues," Yu.M. Khilchevskiy, USSR permanent representative in UNESCO, delcared, "Regardless of the great acuteness and tensness of the debate, what dominated, apart from rare exceptions, was the desire to find a common language and agree on a united stance. The result was the adoption of important documents concerning UNESCO's future work on issues aimed at the development of education, science, and culture.

All the 14 planned programs were approved, and they now provide a real basis for UNESCO's multifaceted activity over the next 2 years. Political resolutions were adopted which state precisely and clearly that UNESCO deems it its paramount task to seek peace, disarmament, and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind today.

A 2-year budget was approved. It reflects the measures currently being taken within the organization to make savings and more rational use of funds.

"Success has been achieved in Sofia!" This conclusion echoed repeatedly from the session's rostrum and in its lobbies on the last day of its work.

MOSCOW QUESTIONS UK ROLE IN 'RIMPAC' MANEUVERS

LD110032 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The decision of the Tory government to participate in naval exercises in the Pacific has been announced in London. "RIMPAC-86" exercises will begin there on 18 May next year. Traditionally, the maneuvers held once in 2 years involve the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and, since 1980, Japan. Next spring will be a debut for Britain. A Royal Navy group of eight vessels, led by the aircraft carrier Invincible, will leave home for 2 months before the first exercise shots are to be made. The squadron will cross the Atlantic and reach the Pacific through the Panama Canal. The voyage will be long and expensive.

It inevitably brings to mind the voyage to the Falklands in the South Atlantic. According to a script, apparently outlined in Washington, for 1 and 1/2 months naval groups will exercise operations such as a battle against the enemy navy and a combined attack on islands in the Pacific with the purpose of their seizure. The script reminds the U.S. occupation of Grenada when the invading naval squadron included British warships. However, the difference is that even a careful search will not produce spheres of vital British interest there, especially after the understanding with China was reached on the future of Hong Kong after 1997.

What is the reason for joining the war games then? We can hardly disregard the opinion of the Japanese paper ASAHI that feels that Britain's participation in the "RIMPAC" maneuvers was promoted by the U.S. Adminstration. According to the paper, with the mediation of its No 1 ally in Western Europe having close ties with the Commonwealth countries, the United States is trying to pressure the leadership of New Zealand. The thing is that Wellington, which showed stubbornness on the issue of banning the port calls of American nuclear-carrying vessels, might refuse to join "RIMPAC" maneuvers, as Washington fears. Thus the main reason for inviting Britain is probably the old American objective of forming a Pacific military alliance directed against the Soviet Union. This is confirmed by the fact that the troop landing on the Hawaiis will imitate an operation to capture Soviet Kamchatka and the Kurile islands.

The newspaper ASAHI says the United States pressed Britain to participate in the maneuvers in a bid to demonstrate the unity of the Western camp and the effectiveness of a great alliance confronting the USSR from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. No matter how distant historical comparisons are this reminds of the notorious pact under which Germany, Italy, and Japan formed the fascist Axis. ASAHI also feels that Britain's involvement in the Pacific war games will promote the NATOization of the Japanese-American alliance. America's policy of subjugating its allies for the single purpose of military confrontation with socialist countries is fraught with the threat of regional conflict. The countries backing Washington's strategy today might also fall victim to such conflict.

ACADEMICIAN URGES 'PRESERVING PEACEFUL ENVIRONMENT'

LD091945 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

The second world congress on the engineering aspects of environmental protection ended in the Indian capital today. It was attended by about a thousand delegates from more than 80 countries.

TEXT The congress adopted recommendations on various matters aimed at preventing environmental pollution, at using water resources and solid wastes, at training specialists and at developing international cooperation in this field. The transnational corporations' predatory activities which inflict a great damage upon the environment and pose a hazard to human life were condemned during the congress. The disaster in the Indian city of Bhopal, where 2,500 people died and about 50,000 were poisoned as a result of a leak of poisonous gas at the plant of the U.S. "Union Carbide Corporation", became a tragic example of that, delegates pointed out.

Speaking at the concluding meeting, Academician Aleksandr Ishlinskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, called on the members of the engineering societies of all countries to make their contribution to the cause of preserving the peaceful environment and preventing nuclear war. The arms race and militarization of outer space swallow huge material and intellectual resources and are a serious obstacle to the improvement of environmental protection, he emphasized. A tremendous harm is also done by military conflicts which quite often are conducted with the use of chemical, bacteriological and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

The duty of all engineering and technical personnel and scientists who tackle the problems of scientific and technical progress is now to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, Ch.R. Alimchandani [name as received] president of the Indian Engineering Society, has said in an interview with Soviet correspondents. Particular threat, he stressed, is posed by the "star wars" plans because their realisation means spreading the arms race over to outer space, which will considerably increase the probability of a flare-up of a nuclear conflict.

LAST LINE

JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

'Main Problem': War, Peace

LD132154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 13 (TANJUG) -- The first official Soviet interpretation of the agenda of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva early next week, boils down to that the leaders of the two superpowers will discuss "questions of preserving peace".

During a press conference given by a group of Soviet officials at the Palace of Nations here, Justice Minister of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republics Aleksandr Sukharev stated the most important thing is that the attention of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is not diverted from the main problem -- the question of war and peace.

Human Rights Issues

AU131409 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Geneva, Nov 13 (AFP) -- A Soviet delegation here to prepare next week's U.S.-Soviet summit today played down the importance on human rights issues expected to be raised at the meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Aleksander Sukarev, minister of justice of the Soviet Republic of Russia, told a press conference here that Soviet Jews were "perfectly integrated" into society and that "they play a more important role in all fields than their 0 69 percentage of the Soviet population."

Israeli officials say up to 400,000 Soviet Jews want to leave the country, but Mr. Sukarev said there were only 5,500 who wanted to emigrate and that 272,000 had left since the end of the World War II. He said figures published in the Western press were "often false because they are based on the number of demands made by relatives abroad."

The minister also criticised what he called the Western conception of human rights, saying: "How can one speak of human rights in the Soviet Union when one knows there are millions of unemployed in the West, hundreds of thousands without shelter, tens of thousands arrested for belonging to freedom movements, and when one knows the problems raised by racism."

Mr. Sukarev is part of a 15-member delegation here as part of a large Soviet public relations push in the run-up to the summit on November 19 and 20.

ZAGLADIN, AFANASYEV INTERVIEWED ON TALKS ISSUES

PM131102 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 10 Nov 85 p 10

[Giulietto Chiesa Moscow dispatch: "Vadim Zagladin, Viktor Afanasyev: 'We Expect Realists Like Ourselves To Come to Geneva'"]

[Text] Moscow -- Is the Geneva summit really a political crossroads at which the world's future course could be determined? Or is it an opportunity, however important, that can be missed without prompting one to tear out his hair? Or is it true, as U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said on his departure from Moscow, that "life does not end in mid-November"?

Nobody wants to make forecasts and probably nobody can, in view of the extreme uncertainty of the situation, its fluidity, and the chance of sudden surprises until the last moment. And yet the desire to understand the present stances and feelings of both sides, rather than the possible developments, is more than justified.

The following is the results of two conversations (both begun at the 7 November formal reception at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses and continued the next day in separate locations) with two very prominent Soviet political figures: Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Section, and Viktor Afanasyev, editor of PRAVDA.

"The Soviet Union," Zagladin replied to my question about what is expected from the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, "is going to the Geneva summit with the resolute intention of conducting it in a concrete, constructive spirit. The main task we set ourselves is to achieve positive development with regard to the issues that are crucial both to Soviet-U.S. relations and to the world situation."

[Chiesa] But one of the issues that remains unresolved, particularly following Reagan's UN speech, is precisely that of what the two leaders of the major powers will talk about.

[Zagladin] Of course the USSR will be willing to examine any issue whatsoever. We do not need to -- and there is no reason why we should -- evade a discussion of every issue. However, we have already said that the principal, crucial issues must be at the forefront. And the principal problem is the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons under conditions of nonmilitarization of outer space. If this objective were to be achieved or if real steps were to be made toward its attainment, the meeting could be considered to have been a success.

[Chiesa] This is in fact the question that everyone is asking: What are the chances of the outcome being as you hope?

[Zagladin] We are often asked: Are you approaching Geneva optimistically or pessimistically? Neither. We are approaching Geneva realistically. This means that we are aware of the difficulty of the problems that must be tackled and of the fact that in recent years USSR-U.S. relations have witnessed numerous stratifications which are hindering such a decision. But we are sharply aware of something else -- that it is indispensable to forge ahead. Mankind has reached a limit beyong which a sequence of no-longer-predictable or controllable events could begin. The dangerous nature of such an eventuality is obvious, and the CPSU believes that that threshold must not be crossed, that confrontation and the arms race must be blocked, that a start must be made on reducing land-based weapons, that the transfer of offensive weapons to space must be prevented, and that there must be a return to detente, to the normal development of international relations and cooperation. This is in the interests of every country, every people, and every individual.

[Chiesa] My rapid conversation with Vadim Zagladin ended here.

My conversation with PRAVDA editor (also begun at the reception, immediately after Gorbachev's greetings message to foreign delegations and the diplomatic corps) continued the next day, Friday, in his office on the ninth floor of the huge building on the street named for the CPSU organ.

"In his interview with IZVESTIYA," Viktor Afanasyev began, "President Reagan had, among others, some not exactly negative things to say about the need for dialogue with the USSR and about disarmament, things which can only be welcomed. Unfortunately those words are not matched by deeds.

The United States is involved in an unprecedented rearmament program. Changes of approach are not apparent. Moreover, we have made precise proposals -- a 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons in exchange for the abandonment of the space shield. But we have received no positive replies. The U.S. replies have adhered to the old line, which fails to take account of the different structure of our two strategic systems."

[Chiesa] So, do you believe that Washington has not come half way toward reaching an understanding?

[Afanasyev] I am no expert so I do not engage in calculations. However, the substance of the U.S. stance is as before: to disrupt the strategic balance which we have worked very hard to achieve.

[Chiesa] Conflicting signs regarding the Geneva summit have come, and are still coming, from the Washington administration. How do you judge this fluctuation?

[Afanasyev] It is true. At this stage there does not seem to be much optimism there. Nevertheless, we believe that the meeting is a good thing in itself, a comparison of stances, a verification of approaches. Be that as it may, we are approaching it with the aim of improving relations, and we expect them to do the same.

[Chiesa] But from what is known, from the disclosures that have filtered through, it seems that there is still no agreement even on the priority points on the agenda. The USSR wants to discuss first and foremost the problems of disarmament, whereas the United States seems to opt for other priorities.

[Afanasyev] It is possible that Washington will insist on bringing other priorities to the summit. In fact, in his UN speech Reagan started by discussing "regional problems." We believe that everything can be discussed, but we do not believe that "regional problems" can be resolved in that forum. How is it possible to think otherwise? It is true that the United States and the Soviet Union exert influence on many world issues, but local issues cannot be decided without involving the countries and peoples involved. Take Afghanistan. We favor a political solution, but it is unattainable without a direct involvement of the countries involved. The same can be said of other issues raised by the U.S. President.

[Chiesa] From a certain viewpoint Reagan's position -- at least that expressed in his recent UN speech -- seems paradoxical and contradictory. On the one hand the United States is trying to deny the Soviet Union the status of a global power, while on the other it seems to want to boil down all the world's conflicts to the U.S.-USSR confrontation, thus implicitly restoring to the Soviet Union that which it is trying to deny it.

[Afanasyev] I see nothing paradoxical in Reagan's position. He is simply expressing a stance that is in its own way systematic and consistent -- the thrust, the pressure for a social and worldwide revenge both against socialism and against the processes of national and social emancipation under way in the world.

[Chiesa] Sometimes the U.S. President seems unable to mediate among the various impulses within his staff....

[Afanasyev] I am not acquainted with the internal workings of the White House. Certainly one notices that there are several viewpoints. For instance, those of Weinberger, an obvious "hawk," differ from those of the more reasonable Shultz. The impression is that there is still no common strategy.

But there are still some 10 days to go and a great deal can be further defined. We are not losing hope or our moderate optimism, above all because we are convinced that it is impossible to carry on this way. We proceed from the viewpoint that first and foremost it is necessary to guarantee mankind the chance to survive.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS EXPECTATIONS FOR GENEVA

LD131219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver on U.S.-USSR Geneva summit]

[Text] The Geneva paper VOIX OUVRIERE has called the forthcoming event a 'meeting of hope.' This is a very accurate description. Throughout the world, people are hoping that the meeting between the leaders of the two great powers will serve to improve the international situation, make the threat of nuclear war more remote, and strengthen the cause of peace. I quote as an example the remarks of Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India. In one of his recent interviews, he said: We would like the Geneva meeting to bring significant results in the matter of disarmament, because this is now the most important problem. Many statesmen and public figures, eminent scientists -- for example, doctors of 16 European states who recently assembled for their first regional symposium in Brussels — are currently expressing themselves in the same spirit.

This is not limited to expressions of good wishes. In many countries, active demonstrations in defense of peace are now taking place. These include the blockade of U.S. bases in Belgium and Greece, mass demonstrations demanding the liquidation of such bases in Spain, and the refusal of the staff of many FRG universities to take part in the production of American space weapons. In the United States itself, more and more voices are being heard warning of the dangers of Washington's "star wars" plans. One notable fact: Six former U.S. defense secretaries issued a joint statement calling on the administration to avoid actions that could undermine the Soviet-American treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile systems and to work for agreement on this question in Geneva. By the way, the results of a recent U.S. opinion poll showed that an absolute majority of Americans, 63 percent, hope that accords will be reached in Geneva that will enable the danger of nuclear war to be reduced.

At the same time, something else has to be said. Recently, when the subject of the forthcoming meeting in Geneva has come up, markedly gloomy voices have been heard from Washington. They are appealing strongly there not to nurture excessive hopes nor to hold great expectations. Nitze, the President's adviser on arms reduction problems, addressing foreign journalists, even asserted that the question of arms control will not be discussed at Geneva at all Why not? Hasn't the USSR set out quite specific proposals to reduce strategic weapons by half and to renounce space-based strike weapons altogether? Isn't our country backing up its proposals with actual deeds, from halting all nuclear tests to withdrawing from service a certain number of our medium-range missiles in Europe? And finally, haven't the American experts themselves, including those who were recently negotiating with us on strategic arms limitation, admitted that the USSR's new peace initiatives have created a favorable situation for the solution of a number of problems in curbing the arms race? Whence such passimism on the part of official Washington?

It seems to me that in order to answer this question, it is worth looking, for example, at the latest edition of the American business journal BUSINESS WEEK. It publishes the latest data on the profits of the leading U.S. firms for the third quarter of the current year. And an eloquent conclusion can be drawn from them: The greatest profits are being made by the firms in the arms business.

The overall record holder is the electronics firm IBM. In the third quarter, it made almost $1.5 billion pure profit. The same tendency can be seen in other military firms. Martin Marietta, which produces the notorious Pershings, increased its profits by 40 percent this year. Northrop Corporation, which specializes in the aerospace business, registered a still greater growth of profits: 67 percent.

All this causes my American colleague Joseph Harsch, observer the THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, to come to the conclusion that tension in Soviet-American relations is beneficial primarily to the military industrialists. Contractors eager to take part in the production of modern military space equipment are lining up by the hundreds at the Pentagon's doors. It is this very American military-industrial complex which now, on the eve of the Geneva meeting, is doing all it can to complicate, if not altogether foil, the possibility of reaching Soviet-American accords on curbing the arms race. THE WASHINGTON POST writes plainly: The Pentagon leadership has organized a systematic campaign intended once and for all to halt the process of arms control.

Note, however, that the Pentagon is by no means almighty -- not even in America, let alone the rest of the world. World public opinion, as we see, is more and more insistently demanding that the arms race on earth be curbed and that it does not take place in space, and they cannot fail to take this into account in Washington too.

As for Moscow, it has again been authoritatively stated here recently that in politics we are supporters of a constructive dialogue and a search for mutually beneficial accords. This applies also to relations with the United States, including the forthcoming meeting in Geneva.

KOBYSH LOOKS FORWARD TO GENEVA MEETING

PM121429 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 9

[V. Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Before Geneva"]

[Text] It is a matter of days until the Geneva meeting. Naturally, the public in all countries, as we have already said, are attentively studying the speeches of the USSR and U.S. leaders, trying to discern their intentions and concrete actions in connection with the forthcoming summit meeting. They are studying them carefully and drawing the appropriate conclusions.

In this connection, particular attention was attracted by M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 7 November reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. "In politics, we are supporters of constructive dialogue and the search for mutually advantageous accords," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stated. "This applies to mutual relations with the United States, too. As for the Soviet Union, it is not lacking in goodwill. It demonstrates this will in its actions. If a businesslike, constructive approach -- and we are prepared for such an approach -- prevails, the forthcoming meeting in Geneva could prove fruitful and serve to improve the international situation."

Now let us hear what people in Washington are saying these days. And they are saying a great deal of all kinds of things. It has become known that the White House has planned several major press conferences with the emphasis on the audience in West European countries. On the eve of the U.S. President's departure for Geneva, television has launched a whole campaign -- with predictions, forecasts, and even directives on how people should act there.

My own goal is more modest. I will not talk about what will be, but about what is. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz returned to Washington after his talks in Moscow.

Immediately after his meeting with the U.S. President, the White House press secretary told journalists: "I want to warn you that differences remain between the sides, although success was achieved at the Moscow meeting in smoothing over these differences." Both G. Shultz himself and the U.S. President (who at the time was giving his latest interview to a group of correspondents from U.S. agencies) were asked about this trip. This was the question: "What would you like to see by way of results at the Geneva meeting?" The U.S. President answered: "I would not now reduce everything to the success or failure of the summit meeting. We intend to try to lessen the distrust. We have to live together on earth."

Good words, aren't they? But why is the U.S. press continuing to discuss Geneva in a minor key, persistently demonstrating that an accord on the main question -- the problems of security and disarmament -- is not yet in sight? I suggest that if you carefully study what is now being said in Washington on the main question, there are indeed some grounds for such gloomy conclusions. I wish to recall that when four of our journalists were received in the White House a few days ago, in the course of the conversation with them the U.S. President stressed repeatedly that the United States will not embark on the deployment of the program of so-called "strategic defense research" until it has held talks with the Soviet Union and the other nuclear powers on the reduction and elimination of nuclear arms and until those countries have begun that reduction and elimination.

No more than a few days had passed when R. Reagan retracted this statement. At a press conference held the other day, asked how this withdrawal is to be understood, he stated clearly: "That was an incorrect interpretation of my words." And further: "That was an incorrect interpretation of my words." And further: "If we had a defensive system, we would embark on its deployment in any event." Secretary of State G. Shultz, for his part, stated that President Reagan "will never renounce SDI."

In this light, it is worth dwelling on Reagan's latest (regular) Saturday radio broadcast. He assured the listeners that the United States is embarking on the lengthy process of revealing the potential for the creation [sozdaniye] of a so-called "defense" in space. And when the research leads to the creation [sozdaniye] of some kind of "space defense shield," then the United States will offer all countries access to this U.S. "defensive system."

This reminds me of the story of the "Manhattan project," which is now common knowledge. Europe's best minds were involved, at that time, in the creation of the U.S. atom bomb. It was subsequently tested on the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This was followed by Washington's proposal to create an international concern which would control atomic raw materials, while the overall monopoly of all this would remain with the United States.

History apparently repeats itself, although now we are assured that "star wars" are directed not against people, but against weapons.

The extent to which all this is not serious is realized by many people even in the United States. R. McNamara, former U.S. defense secretary, and G. Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation to the SALT I talks, have just subjected R. Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" to downright murderous criticism. The implementation of SDI, R. McNamara pointed out, pursues the goal of creating a first-strike potential. The USSR, he stated, will never accept the limitation of its offensive arms unless the United States renounces work within the SDI framework.

So much for talk, so much for action. On the threshold of Geneva, they must be known.

U.S. PROPAGANDA DIMINISHES SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD112258 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

With the USSR-U.S. Geneva summit meeting approaching, many questions occur to the people keeping an eye over the shaping of the American stance at the upcoming summit meeting. No, one cannot complain of a shortage of peaceful assurances in Washington. But one cannot overlook another thing: the obvious attempt to sink in the flood of pseudo-peaceful assurances the real hope for a possibility of attaining in Geneva constructive decisions, above all, an accord on the cardinal question of the present -- how to stop the nuclear arms race and turn it back, to prevent it from spreading to boundless outer space.

The propaganda campaign is under way in Washington, unabated. The aim of that campaign is to diminish the significance of the concrete Soviet proposals which were appraised on their merits all over the world, the proposals which now present a unique possibility to agree on a radical reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, medium-range nuclear weapons, on non-militarization of outer space. Seeking to relegate to the background questions of disarmament, the White House launched "smokescreen diplomacy," and put to the fore the question of "settlement" of regional conflicts. The American press reports that the United States intends to burden the Geneva meeting agenda by bringing there a list of all sorts of "problems" and "questions" the number of which has already exceeded two dozen. It is clear that a mere enumeration of these problems, and the translation to that, will take a lot of time in Geneva and there will be no time left for a thorough discussion of the problems uppermost in the minds of the peoples of the whole world.

What strikes the eye is "toughness" with regard to Moscow that Washington has obviously been demonstrating in the past few days. Primarily this concerns the main question -- prevention of the arms race in outer space and its termination on earth. The President and his aides declare, vying with each other, that the United States would never give up up the Strategic Defence Initiative, that it will unfold it in any case, should it be at the disposal of the United States. To anybody, including Americans, and this is shown by public opinion polls, it is clear that the U.S.-propagandized Strategic Defence Initiative, if it is realized, would bar, like a huge log, any advancement towards disarmament and, moreover, make the nuclear arms race an uncontrolled process.

Such a stand of the U.S. official circles meets undisguised irritation even among U.S. NATO allies. It is being increasingly stronger criticized in the United States itself, and this is being done by the people who more comprehensively understand the substance of the matter than some representatives of the U.S. Administration. Former U.S. Defence Minister Robert McNamara said in an ABC TV programme that realization of the Strategic Defence Initiative had the aim to create the first-strike potential. The USSR, he stressed, would never agree to limitation of its offensive armaments, if the United States does not give up SDI works. One of the leaders of the Federation of American Scientists, John Pike, writes in the newspaper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES that Reagan continues stubbornly insisting on SDI realization, thus bringing to zero chances of attaining accords with the USSR. The world public, the peoples of the whole world demand that Washington should give up its non-constructive stand. They are awaiting from the U.S. Administration a realistic, sober approach to the principal question of the present and its constructive discussion in Geneva, but not empty assurances of it wanting "to make the world safer." As to the Soviet Union, it is ready to see to it that the meeting of the leaders of the two great powers should be efficiently held and justify the aspirations of the peoples.

YURCHENKO MEETS PRESS; CIA ACTIVITIES DECRIED

Describes Ordeal

LD140953 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Press conference in Moscow by "Soviet Diplomat" Vitaliy Yurchenko, attended by USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department head Vladimir Lomeyko, legal expert Vladimir Kudryavtsev, and medical expert Dr Nikolay (?Zharkov); introduction by correspondent Boris Belitskiy -- Yurchenko in Russian with superimposed translation into English by Belitskiy -- live]

[Text] This is Boris Belitskiy reporting to the World Service of Radio Moscow from the hall where Vitaliy Yurchenko is about to tell the Soviet and world press about his ordeal at the hands of the American Central Intelligence Agency. Also present to speak to the press is a panel consisting of Vladimir Lomeyko, who heads the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; Vladimir Kudryavtsev, the legal expert who heads the major institute of law in this country; and Dr Nikolay [?Zharkov], an eminent medical authority. Just now the panel has taken their seats and Vladimir Lomeyko, the press department chief, is introducing Vitaliy Yurchenko to the audience of journalists.

Vitaliy Yurchenko, as you may have heard, has been for some months depicted by the American mass media as a Soviet defector who applied for political asylum in the United States. This story has turned out to be a complete lie from beginning to end as he will tell us today. He was kidnapped in Rome at the beginning of August, drugged, and taken across the Atlantic. And, now, Vitaliy Yurchenko is about to tell us his story:

Comrades, ladies and gentlemen, after the joy of my meeting with [as heard] Moscow with my family and friends, I thought that I would be able to take a rest after my three month ordeal but the appearance in the West of all sorts of insinuations -- you must excuse me for an occasional English word after my ordeal -- about myself, my country, my family, all this compelled me, without even taking a proper rest and without following all the recommendations of my doctors here, I felt compelled to speak to you here today. So, today, at this news conference I will try to reply to your questions and to give you the facts that I think you can use to evaluate the situation in which I found myself. At a news conference in Washington, at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, I felt that many Western correspondents distrusted by story. They considered it fiction, an invention intended to save my reputation. Others attributed different reasons to it. Correspondents, as you know, are experienced people, somewhat cynical at times in assessing facts and I assure you I won't invent anything. I will merely recount the events as they took place and some of these facts can be checked in Washington. That is how I propose to answer your questions. But, first, I would like to tell you the general story and this may dispense with some of the questions in advance.

This is the course of events: From 24 July this year, I was on an assignment in Rome. After a week's stay there, on 1 August, I had a free day. I decided to devote it to sight-seeing at the Vatican museums. As you know, Rome is a beautiful city and I hoped to spend the whole day touring the museums. I told my comrades at the embassy that I didn't need a guide. The complex where I lived was a mere 15 minutes walk from the Vatican museums. I felt I could manage on my own.

I left my house, reached St Peter's Square, the famous St Peter's Square, especially famous lately. It was pretty hot. I took a seat between the columns of St Peter's. On the stairs there, whoever has been to Rome knows that it is a bit of an uphill walk to the museums. I had a bottle of Coca Cola with me, an empty bottle. There was no Coca Cola in it, just water, boiled water because my doctors had advised me to drink boiled water. I took this bottle, poured myself a glass of boiled water. It was the tourist season. There were people all around me. I put the bottle at my side and began screwing the cap on.

At that moment I felt something cold or liquid on my face. It was the same sensation as one has when diving into water. I felt a mist over my eyes and my last sensation was of falling, losing my consciousness and somebody taking me by the arms. I had been a wrestler in my youth and my last sensation was of someone striking my sides. I don't know how long the time was that I was unconscious, probably several hours, perhaps even several days. I came to with everything still shrouded in a mist.

I came to with everything still shrouded in a mist, a headache, difficulty in moving my limbs, and heartburn. I came to in white premises, there was a white cover, and I heard English spoken. I thought at first I was in Rome, in some British or American hospital, becuase of the English I heard. I won't go into the details of how I was looked after, fed through a tube, because I was extremely exhausted. The only thing I want to mention: These people soothed me, told me they were my friends, that everything would be all right. That was the first stage of my stay in the United States. I realized I was in the United States only when I began walking about the room, reached the window, and saw. I had been to the United States from 1975 on for a few years, so when I saw the surroundings from the window, I wasn't able to locate the whereabouts of the safe house exactly, but I realized I was in the United States. This became quite clear to me....

This became quite clear to me, that I was in or near Washington. There were some blacks paving the street outside and this confirmed my notion. Then a CIA official who called himself Charlie turned up and he would be working with me throughout the time that I was in the United States. His real name is Colin Thomson. I'm sure he can be looked up in the United States and he will give an exact account of what was done to me. He probably knows some things better than I do. I know this is his real name because I happened see a document of his on one occasion. Colin Thomas [as heard] told me that I had come to the CIA of my own accord. He told me that I was an employee of the state, er, Soviet state security organization and that I should be grateful to them for saving my life and cooperate with them. I refused to do so and he became tougher. He asked me why I had come to Rome. Had I come to save the Bulgarian Antonov? Then I was asked whether I had come to look up [?Aleksandrov]. I was told that Aleksandrov was a Soviet scientist who had also vanished in mysterious circumstances a few months earlier in Spain and there is still no trace of his whereabouts. He is probably in circumstances similar to mine and may perhaps address a similar news conference one day.

Then, when they -- you must excuse my excitement -- an American sneered at me here, here in the [?hall] -- and I remember similar at the news conference in Washington -- I will not react to this any more. So, when their first approach failed, they began to treat me, as they called it. In reality, this is probably a routine system worked out by the CIA for extracting information from people by using special drugs. I have spoken to our scientists. I don't understand many of the things that happened to me. They told me that you are sick, you have to be treated for several months and they gave me all sorts of pills, a series of pills every day, at every meal. One pill, I gradually established, when I began thinking about it. I realized I would have to outwit them but there was no other way. I realized that quite clearly. And I began watching my interrogators. One pill I was given in the morning and the evening. They claimed it was for the cerebral and cardiac circulation. It would improve my circulation.

But after a week or two Charlie's assistant, of German origin, a specialist in Soviet affairs who boasted, who had worked, as he boasted, from West Germany against Soviet officials, he told me: Alex -- Alex was one the names they used in addressing me, they concealed my real identity even from their own officials -- he told me: You'll have to take these pills for the rest of your life. And he explained. He said ask Art [not further identified] if you don't believe me. These are pills that can be taken for life because they produce irreversible changes in the body and without them a person cannot live afterwards. If he stops taking them even for a couple of days his blood vessels may burst, and you can't buy them anywhere, they are only made at our special laboratory in Washington.

In other words, they were trying to attack me psychologically, to tie me psychologically to them, to make me dependent upon them.

But I managed to hide some of the pills and I showed them to our doctor at the embassy and they showed me, and he told me they were simple drugs for blood pressure. They were simply used for psychological purposes. The other pills, I call them the militant pills, the doctors told me that I had to take them every day. If I declined to take them they said they would make injections, and they did some times. They took samples of my saliva and other samples which I won't mention here and they impressed on me that I had to take these pills and in about 10 or 15 minutes I knew there would be a session, as they called it. In seven or eight minutes I would be in a depressed state. I felt I would like to commit suicide, jump out of the window, and four or six of them would approach me at this moment to control my behavior. Then they would take me to the premises where the interrogations were conducted. They would attach sensors to my body and while I was conscious they kept asking me questions, different questions, mainly that they considered most important.

They showed me hundreds of pictures, snapshots, I don't know how long this lasted. Then came the phase of a sort of blissful state. I never took drugs before but I have spoken to people who have taken drugs and I imagine this is exactly the state they have experienced. Everything would seem wonderful to me. I don't know how long this state lasted. After that, I would have a complete lapse of memory. I didn't even know for how long: Sometimes for several days I would imagine, because I could feel this from the growth of beard on my face. When shaving afterwards I would feel an irritation, and sometimes I would find that my clothes had been changed. And the irritation of the skin showed that either I myself had shaved or I had been shaven and there had been a considerable growth.

These sessions were conducted regularly except for the last two weeks before my escape, when they changed their tactics and tried to treat me differently. With intervals this sort of treatment continued throughout. I don't remember some of the things that happened, and therefore cannot reconstruct the full picture [?Charley] [Not further identified] told, Charley told me that when...[Yurchenko changes thought] he would tell me that I had made a full confession, had told everything to them that I knew, that in the eyes of the Soviet Union I was now a traitor and it was time for me to cooperate fully with them, and this will give you greater freedom and all the benefits of life that America can offer.

When I challenged this and said this was untrue, that it's impossible to make a person to do anything rational in such conditions he would laugh and say that you are illiterate scientifically, that you've been in situations in which you spoke of everything. And that other man told me that if you don't stop resisting you will become insane, and they, a man called [?Phil] [not further identified] told me there had been such cases. Are there any Polish comrades here? Just a moment, let me take a drink.

When I'm angry, then I compose myself more easily, but you must be angry only with respect to those who go in for that sort of exercise. So, the Pole mentioned by Phil, a very courageous Pole, Phil said, who was in a similar situation. They called him [?Alex], that seems to be a popular name with them, they called me Alex. They called the Pole Alexander II, and his code name remained Alexander II. And they gave him that name because he enjoyed royal benefits, as they said, and enjoyed everything except his freedom.

After it had become clear that the results of this treatment were unsatisfactory as far as my captors were concerned, they for some reason changed their tactics and began telling me, all right you've given us enough information. Since you're such a fanatic we don't require any further secret information from you, at least be normal in your relations with us. I felt that this was probably a result of some sort of Soviet pressure, and that they felt the need to show me in some decent condition to prove that I was there of my own accord.

[?The] more favorable conditions were created for me. They began offering me a contract, a contract they said that had never been offered to anyone else, involving millions of dollars. But I required merely to live in America, lead a quiet life, enjoy the benefits of life and be silent, nothing more.

So, I began studying this contract and I began challenging their sincerity, saying that maybe this is just a false offer. And it was during this period that I began thinking of escaping in more realistic terms. I had thought of this before, from the start, but now, when I gained a greater degree of freedom, when the surveillance was relaxed, I began thinking of specific ways of escaping. There were many variants, I won't go into all of them, but it so happened I, I will, in reply to questions if you like, tell you how I managed to escape, and that briefly is the story of my ordeal in a nutshell. My ordeal during the past three months.

This is Boris Belitskiy and I am returning you now to the studios of Radio Moscow World Service.

Reagan Encourages CIA

LD121938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Station commentary by Vladimir Belashapko]

[Text] The U.S. social organization, The Center for National Security Studies, published a pamphlet entitled "Reagan's Secret Wars." It points out that during the rule of the current administration, the number of CIA secret operations abroad has increased by at least five times. Here is a Radio Moscow commentary: Vladimir Beloshapko is at the microphone:

I shall not attempt to say exactly how many times over the number of secret subversive CIA operations abroad has increased. These operations are veiled behind a thick screen of secrecy and by no means all of them become public property. In any case, such computations are not the central issue. Obviously, it is something else which matters: In the years of Reagan's presidency, the scale of secret operations by the U.S. special services, and the aggressive and unceremonious nature of their acts, have gone up sharply. This is occurring on the direct orders of the White House, which has given the department in Langley carte blanche where interference in the affairs of independent states and the trampling of the political and civil rights of entire peoples and individuals are concerned.

Without running risk of being mistaken, it can be said that the CIA makes its investigations [proslezhivatsya] every place where undeclared wars are being waged against sovereign countries, where attempts are undertaken to overthrow governments which Washington finds unsuitable, and where plots and murders of progressive political and state figures are planned and implemented. Moreover, methods are practiced which crudely [grubo] trample not only moral principles, but also generally accepted juridical norms.

A fresh example of this is the forcible kidnapping of Soviet diplomat Yurchenko. His lengthy detention, opposition to contacts with Soviet representatives, his inhuman treatment, and attempts to incline him toward betraying his motherland are a graphic example of the scandalous violation of a person's basic rights and liberties, which U.S. representatives so love to defend. However, Washington infringes just as easily on the legal rights of whole states whenever their policy does not fit the framework of U.S. standards. The secret operation, developed on Reagan's direct order, to overthrow the Government of Libya confirms this. There are more than enough such examples. Taken together, they speak unambiguously of the fact that the United States is conducting a policy of state terrorism and its main instrument has been and remains the Central Intelligence Agency.

Leaders Embarrassed

PM121215 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 9

[Own correspondent I. Andronov report under the rubric "The Secret Comes Out": "The CIA Deputy Director's Lost Bet"]

[Text] New York -- If you go south from the U.S. capital, in an hour you come to the little town of Fredericksburg, which is rich in historical sights. There is, for instance, the old house where the mother of the first U.S. President lived. A stone street pedestal has also been preserved, from which black slaves used to be sold. And last week another sight -- a gloomy one -- was suddenly discovered near Fredericksburg.

The object of universal curiosity is a two-story white villa set in a neatly mown lawn surrounded by trees. All the doors of the villa are firmly shut. All the drapes are closed. The owner of the villa, as registered in the local municipal records, is a certain CIA officer, but his residence appears to be uninhabited now. However, only 12 days ago half a dozen CIA and FBI guards were keeping Soviet prisoner Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko under around-the-clock surveillance here. Here they injected him with drugs, interrogated him, and tried to blackmail and intimidate him. Now, for the time being, no dirty deeds are being done inside the white villa, because Yurchenko has publicly exposed them and accurately given the address of his recent incarceration.

At his Washington press conference in the Soviet Embassy, Yurchenko described how CIA Director Casey himself tried to work on him in his captivity so reliably that today Casey is maintaining a shameful silence, denying nothing and hiding from the journalists pursuing him. The capital's WASHINGTON POST notes: "Yurchenko has managed to discredit the CIA." On the same topic, THE NEW YORK TIMES laments: "Yurchenko has made our spies look like bunglers." The CIA's patron David Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, grieves:

"Because of Yurchenko, we now have egg on our face."

But none of these lamenters are in the least sympathetic toward the escaped victim of their special services' terror. On the contrary, the newspapers in New York and Washington regret that Yurchenko was lucky, unlike other cases when CIA captives were left to rot in secret for 3 and 1/2 years in solitary prison cells, interrogated, threatened with death, and brought to total despair. Even the former CIA director Turner called such torture "inhuman treatment."

After Yurchenko took off from Washington to return home to Moscow, the Senate Intelligence Committee asked the CIA to submit a detailed report on the reasons for the failure of the anti-Soviet action and the possible consequences. As has become known, a fierce exchange of fire broke out on this score between the legislators, the CIA, the White House apparatus, and staffers of the President's National Security Council. They were all agitated about one observation of Yurchenko's at the press conference:

"From now on, I know your loathsome habits far better than anyone who has read a thousand books on the subject."

This rejoinder gave rise to considerable fears here that Yurchenko intends to continue, from Moscow, to expose the CIA's crimes and that, as a result, things will not go smoothly for some of the leaders of that department. Washington Senator Malcolm Wallop recounts that soon after Yurchenko was captured John McMahon, deputy director of the CIA, assured him:

"I will bet my career that everything will be completely in order with Yurchenko."

Now McMahon, like his chief, is not answering any questions from journalists.

Reagan Upset

LD121223 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The Reagan administration is considering an investigation into the CIA handling of the so-called Yurchenko affair. White House spokesman Peter Roussel refused to comment on this report carried in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES on Sunday. Our observer Pavel Dmitriyev writes:

According to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, President Reagan is upset about the case and even believes it was a ploy to compromise the United States. According to the newspaper, letters of reprimand will be sent to the people involved in the affair. As one unnamed intelligence official said, I wouldn't put this all on the junior people; it's the senior people's fault. White House spokesman Peter Roussel said that "we don't comment on intelligence-related matters."

Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Yurchenko appeared at a Soviet Embassy news conference last week and described how he had been abducted from Rome, kept incommunicado in a safe house not far from Washington for several months and interrogated by CIA agents. They offered him money and top posts in the intelligence community if he defected. He was threatened and drugged before those debriefing sessions. In the White House and the CIA they never revealed any details. These months of Yurchenko's capacity were a heyday for the free American mass media. We say free in the sense that they never bothered to check on facts. They were free to have a sensation and capitalise on it, they were free not to think of their readers as well as absolutely free not to think of their own reputation.

Now they are considering an investigation into the case. What are they going to investigate? According to reports, they want to look into how Vitaliy Yurchenko had managed to slip away from his captors. By putting it this way American officials make it absolutely clear that the Soviet citizen had been kept against his will. If he were a willing defector, as the press wrote, there would have been no need to keep him under guard, watch his every step and be around even when he was sleeping. If they want an investigation they should focus on who had ordered his kidnapping, why such a thing could have happened to a Soviet citizen in a foreign country, whose assistance the abductors had and whether the whole thing is legal. To be talking about morality in this particular case is as useful as putting plaster to a wooden leg.

'PROVOCATIONS' OF SHIP'S CREW BY U.S. DETAILED

PM131402 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 3

[Yu. Dmitriyev article under the rubric "We Report the Details": "Provocation in New Orleans. How the U.S. Authorities Acted Outrageously on Board a Soviet Ship"]

[Text] At first the incident which began it all seemed insignificant. No one could have supposed that its echo would reach Washington and that people in the U.S. State Department, even in the White House, would defer other important business to tackle it. This is what happened. Entering the Mississippi River, the motor ship Marshal Konev reached New Orleans toward the evening of 24 October and hove to in its roads. R. Tkachenko, the ship's captain, did not yet know which elevator or wharf he should come alongside to load up.

The 170 km-long fairway of this sometimes capricious river is complex and has frequently changing currents. Suddenly, disaster struck one of the crew members, electrician and motor mechanic Miroslav Medvid. While stowing a rope at the stern, he slipped, gave himself a bad knock, and fell overborad. First in the dark and them illumined by searchlights, the sailor lost his sense of direction for a while...Having fished the sailor out of the water, a U.S. duty launch quickly took him to the ship's lower ladder.

That was all, you might think. Thanks for the help. The nighttime incident was concluded. But the next morning spelled alarm for the crew. Some unknown people, who called themselves representatives of the local authorities, unceremoniously burst on board. As though they were in charge there, they declared: "Grant us a meeting with sailor Medvid. Where is he now? We must talk with him urgently..." What is more, those who had burst in demanded that the sailor accompany them ashore. The captain resolutely rejected that insolent demand. Especially since sailor Medvid, following his trauma, was in the ship's sick bay.

Politicians from Washington intervened in the affair. State Department spokesmen also began insisting the sailor be put ashore. The U.S. authorities wanted at all costs to get our man off the ship, wrest him from his crew and comrades, and persuade him to betray the motherland.

That provocation in the U.S. port lasted several days. Here is what ship's captain R. Tkachenko and First Mate B. Medvedev reported to the editorial office by radio as soon as the Marshal Konev sailed on its return voyage:

"'..We are indignant at the U.S. authorities' insolent, provocative behavior. On 25 October, despite our protests 11 police agents, including representatives of the special services and State Department staffers, came aboard the ship without authorization and remained through 29 October. They demanded a meeting with M. Medvid, a member of our crew. They then put the ship under arrest and cut ship-to-shore communications. To cap it all, they illegally demanded that the Soviet sailor be put aboard a U.S. Coast Guard boat. We made resolute protests against the arbitrary behavior. However, the Americans still made sailor M. Medvid be put abroad that boat. A delegation from our ship, headed by the captain, spent 6 hours holding talks imposed by the provocateurs and made a resolute protest against the most flagrant violation of the rights of Soviet citizens. Then, without any grounds for doing so, our delegation was driven in a reinforced police convey to a U.S. naval base, where the interrogation continued for a further 20 hours without respite.

"At the same time, all kinds of renegades and our enemies were raving on the shore, roused by a manifestly anti-Soviet ballyhoo in the press and on television. The ship was buzzed by helicopters; hostile, menacing shouts and calls to betray the motherland were heard from the shore and from on board launches which came near. The crew was not given a moment's rest..."

As always happens in such cases, malicious Ukrainian nationalists from among the emigre rabble and former fascist stooges turned up.

Our crew behaved with courage and dignity. Even when they were threatened with arrest and seizure of the ship. Even when the foreign firms supplying the ship with foodstuffs and various kinds of supplies were threatened. Insolently violating all the norms of international seafaring, piratical thugs blocked the fairway in an attempt to cause an accident and prevent the ship from entering the Gulf of Mexico. But the 16 days of anti-Soviet ballyhoo did not break the Soviet sailors' will. They vigilantly kept their watches and took all measures against possible attempts to seize the ship.

The provocateurs achieved precisely nothing. In his official statement the Soviet sailor said precisely and clearly that he totally rejected the importunities of the U.S. authorities, which suggested he remain in the United States; that he was in control of his mental and physical condition; and that he wanted to return to the motherland as quickly as possible.

What can be said in conclusion about this malicious spectacle in a U.S. port? Such insolent provocations have never yet brought any laurels to those who grossly flout human rights and the norms of normality and international law.

Our sailor is returning home together with his crew.

U.S. PLANS CLOSE MONITORING OF SOVIET CONTACTS

LD131315 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 13 TASS -- A few days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article which shows that U.S. authorities have decided to go even further in putting up artificial barriers in the way of normal communication between Soviet and American citizens. A special program has been drafted for that purpose. And the U.S. President has approved that program at a recent meeting of the National Security Council.

The case in point is, among other things, the intention of the White House to revise some agreements with the Soviet Union in the sphere of bilateral exchanges in the direction (as it is made clear) of toughening the control of U.S. special services over such exchanges and actually curtailing Soviet-American contacts.

That program, which follows the worst examples of McCarthyism, naturally enough comes complete with a kind of "substantiation", or to be more precise -- a coverup that smacks of the same spirit of McCarthyism, i.e., the spy mania. The administration discovers a threat to the national security of the United States even in student exchanges, as the President explained to White House staffers in a conversation.

The record of the administration as regards the curtailment of Soviet-American cooperation and contacts is very solid as it is. Since the moment it came to power it derailed nearly every program in all spheres of bilateral cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Such actions taken by Washington of course look much more convincing than its rhetoric concerning the need of developing contacts between the two great countries in every sphere where that meets their mutual interests.

It appears that the U.S. Administration plans that future contacts between young Americans and their Soviet co-equals will be closely supervised by the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. The White House evidently wants to give young Americans "a sergeant to serve them as Voltaire". The government, it was announced at the meeting of the National Security Council, will try to 'inform the public' accordingly. In a word, it is like in Aleksandr Griboyedov's (1795-1829) immortal comedy, "Wit Works Woe": He (the Sergeant) will "make you fall in one three ranks and calm you down if you let out a squeak".

The logic of such actions is evident enough -- cultivating mistrust and animosity, it is easier to manipulate public opinion on issues of human rights, expansion of contacts, freedom of travel, etc. And at the same time to impede these processes.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN INTERVIEW WITH JOURNALISTS

LD080052 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Commentary by station observer Viktor Vasilyev]

[Text] Everything indicates that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's interview with Soviet journalists, proposed by the U.S. side, was designed to calm world public opinion, and anxiety over Washington's stance on the approaching Geneva summit. The anxiety is caused by the U.S. Administration's aim to withdraw from resolving the main problem concerning humanity at present: the question of how to restrain the arms race which has overtaken the world and how to avoid sliding into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe.

In this connection, one might be able to appreciate the fact that Ronald Reagan stated the need for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This principle, put forward by Vladimir Lenin, has been invariably adhered to by the Soviet Union from the first day after the triumph of the Soviet revolution.

Attention is also drawn by the U.S. President's pronouncement about the inadmissibility of a nuclear war -- which is impossible to win -- and by the need to liquidate nuclear arms. For a long time now the Soviet Union has taken such a stance. What is more, it unilaterally took the obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons. It also decided on a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. It is worth adding that the United States stubbornly refused to do either of these. And finally, as a positive point, it is possible to echo the hope expressed by the head of the U.S. Administration that during the meeting with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the search for ways to eliminate distrust and to halt the arms race will continue.

The Soviet position in this matter is clear. Mikhail Gorbachev declared recently, the Soviet Union intends to urge prevention of the arms race in space; it wants to achieve agreement with the United States, at the forthcoming meeting, based on the principles of equality and equal security, on reducing nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately however, some of the decisions presented in the U.S. President's interview do not match in any way the words about hope for improving Soviet-U.S. relations and with ending the arms race. Among other things, anxiety is caused by the attempts to distort the essence of Soviet foreign policy, and of course, the preparations for "star wars." Let us take, for example, Ronald Reagan's treatment of so-called regional conflicts. He tried to present matters in a way such that the changes in the lives of the Angolan, Ethiopian, Afghan, and South Yemeni nations were brought about by the Soviet Union's interference in their affairs, and that these countries are under Soviet occupation. To put it midly, these examples present the truth in the wrong light. At very least this does not help to improve mutual understanding and trust. There were and there are no Soviet troops either in Angola or in Ethiopia or in South Yemen. As for Afghanistan, they are there at the request of the Afghan Government in connection with the undeclared war against this country, financed by the United States and organized with their assistance.

By the way, this war began immediately after Afghanistan's 1978 April revolution. Everyone who knows the history of the Asian, African, and Latin American nations knows that it is not the hand of Moscow but hunger, poverty, lawlessness, and the wish for a better life and national independence which constitute the force inspiring hundreds of millions of people in those countries, which the U.S. President cited, to activity.

However, every time the United States stood in the path of peoples fighting for national liberation and social progress.

Now, they also finance bands murdering children and teachers, placing bombs in schools and hospitals in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and Cambodia. It is also easy to understand the basis of arguments about regional conflicts. They are cited in order to further remove the resolution of the problem of limiting the arms race. However, without the achievement of agreement for halting the accumulation of increasingly destructive weapons, for their reduction, there can be neither mutual understanding nor mutual trust, nor a generally favorable future for all the people of the world. The Soviet Union proposes straightforward and clear steps.

First, the permanent blocking of the road leading to the militarization of space: to "star wars". Second, the reduction by half of appropriate U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons of a strategic nature. Third, applying brakes to the escalation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and achieving there the maximally lowest possible nuclear balance threshold between countries.

In advancing such proposals, the Soviet Union takes as its assumption that the process of creating the "star wars" weapons has a very dangerous, destabilizing character. After all, the ultimate result concerns Washington's hopes of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union, an advantage which would enable it to dictate U.S. terms to the Land of Soviets and the whole world. The Soviet leadership has unequivocally stressed in answer to this challenge that an adequate response will be made to this threat. On top of this, the Soviet Union's proposals are based on the Soviet-U.S. agreement that the aim of the negotiations begun this year in Geneva, is the prevention of the militarization of space. And finally, the ABM Treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972, includes a ban on the creation, testing, and deployment of antiballistic missiles stationed on the seas, in the air, and in space.

However, in his replies, Ronald Reagan attempts to present the planned creation of weapons designated for "star wars," as a move not colliding with the agreement concerning the prevention of the arms race in space. It is proposed to create an antiballistic weapon, which will operate when both countries no longer have any missiles. But if Washington's aim is really the liquidation of missiles, then why not strive to achieve this through agreement on mutual identical, controllable reduction of existing nuclear weapons? The Soviet Union is, after all, proposing this route. Therefore, as we see, the U.S. President's interview has by no means, dissipated the justified anxiety of nations regarding the positive results of the approaching summit meeting, called to remove, and not to bring nearer the threat of nuclear war.

U.S. CONTINUES WITH DEVELOPMENT OF SDI PROGRAM

LD140213 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] San Francisco, November 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yu. Ustimenko reports:

The United States is going ahead with the development of advanced weapons under its "star wars" program. The LOS ANGELES TIMES reports that another nuclear explosion under a program to test laser weapons is planned at the nuclear test site in Nevada in December. The Pentagon strategists intend these weapons to become a major component of the so-called "space shield." The test, codenamed "Goldstone," will follow the "Cottage" blast carried out at the same site last March.

The testing is supervised by the Lawrence Laboratory in Livermore, California, one of the U.S. largest research centres concerned with the development of nuclear weapons of new types. The laser weapons development program pursued by the Livermore Laboratory, the newspaper says, is being speedily expanded and generously financed by the energy department.

Recently the laboratory received 60 million dollars in additional appropriations for the development of laser weapons, while Washington's total spending on the fulfilment of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" will exceed 26 billion dollars within the next five years alone.

Huge funds have already been set aside from these planned appropriations for the Pentagon's leading contractors. The California Lockheed Corporation alone, according to its spokesman, has secured a Pentagon contract, worth hundreds of millions of dollars, to develop ground-based missiles for hitting space targets. The corporation's spokesman also admitted that Lockheed viewed the "star wars" program as a very promising prospect for its financial prosperity.

Reagan's "star wars" program, the weekly PEOPLE'S WORLD points out, yields fabulous profits for the U.S. military-industrial complex, the most zealous advocate of the dangerous plans for the militarization of space, which are leading to another round of the arms race and to the further aggravation of international tension.

CONTRACT FOR U.S. HEAVY EQUIPMENT SIGNED

LD140516 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 13 TASS -- More than 800 large-capacity bulldozers and pipe-layers will be supplied to the Soviet Union by the USA in January-March 1986. A contract to this effect was signed here today by General Director of the Soviet foreign trade association "Traktorexport" Dmitriy Monayenkov and president of the "Caterpillar" company Peter Donis. This equipment will be used for the development of natural resources in Western Siberia, including the zone of the Baykal-Amir trunkline, and for the development of oil deposits in the north of Western Siberia. The deal is valued at 64 million roubles. This contract confirms the interests of U.S. business circles in the development of commercial ties with Soviet organisations. Peter Donis said at the signing ceremony.

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP MEETS TO DISCUSS ACCORDS

LD140955 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- The ninth session of the mixed Soviet-American commission on cooperation in the field of environmental protection has opened here on Wednesday. It is chaired by Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. The American commission is led by Lee Thomas, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The participants in the session will examine the state and course of implementation of the agreements between the two countries on cooperation in that field over the period since 1979. They are also to discuss the activities of the working groups and a programme for cooperation for the next year and partly for a longer term.

Despite the certain difficulties caused by the six-year delay in the holding of the ninth session, the partners could achieve considerable mutually beneficially results. Over those years more than 200 joint events were held. Including the meetings of mixed working groups, symposia and seminars and meetings of experts on separate projects. On top of that, joint research voyages and field expeditions, scientific experiments were carried out.

As a result of the efforts by scientists and experts, more than 200 publications on various aspects of environmental protection have been published in the scientific and technical journals issued in the USSR and the USA. Among these publications there were also several monographs prepared jointly by the partners. The session will last till 18 November.

DEMICHEV ON 'GENUINELY FRATERNAL' TIES WITH CSSR

LD131839 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov (TASS) -- The Soviet people follow the development of friendly Czechoslovakia with interest and attention and rejoice at the achievements of its people in the economy and culture and the solution of social problems. We are proud of the fact that effective cooperation has been established between our countries in all spheres, as well as genuinely fraternal interaction at all levels in which the broad masses of the working people are involved. This was stated by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, who is heading an official Soviet delegation to the USSR Days of Culture in the CSSR. He addressed a meeting with the working people of the "Skoda" car works in Mlada-Boleslav today.

The ties between our countries are typified by economic cooperation, equal rights, and comradely mutual assistance in solving the key tasks of social development which confront us, stressed Petr Demichev.

Concerning the present-day international situation, the speaker pointed out that a very dangerous tendency [kren] has appeared in the policy of the largest capitalist powers, first and foremost the United States.

Imperialist forces are stubbornly showing resistance to positive changes in the world and are striving to attain military superiority in order to dictate their will to other peoples and states. The fraternal countries of socialism will not, under any circumstances, forego the security of their peoples, stressed Petr Demichev. This is unambiguously expressed in the statement of the Warsaw Pact member-states that was adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia.

RYABOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTER

PM031053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 First Edition p 4
[TASS report: "Minister's Reception"]

[Text] On 11 November Y.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister K. Khristov. There was a discussion of questions of mutual interest. G. Dzhambov, Bulgarian trade representative in the USSR, was present at the talk.

POLISH PARTY, STATE APPOINTMENTS NOTED

LD130825 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, November 12 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chaired by First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski, has drawn to a close here. The plenum's participants heard a report on the role and tasks of intellectuals in the socialist development of Poland, made by Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Henryk Bednarski.

He stressed, specifically, that the party regards the intelligentsia as one of the public forces in building socialism. The speaker recalled that the PUWP Central Committee instructed a specially established commission to work out a programme of enhancing the role of intellectuals. He said that the implementation of several important proposals of the commission was started. For instance, the mechanisms facilitating the introduction of advanced technologies in the economy are being perfected. Work is under way on a long-term programme of developing national, culture. Teachers' salaries were increased. The commission prepared a draft comprehensive programme of such actions, and submitted it for approval to the plenum. The document contains a plan of the gradual improvement of the conditions of life and work of the intelligentsia.

The speaker stressed the need for continued activization of intellectuals -- PUWP members in the field of social sciences. On changes in the legislation on the higher school, directed at improving its performance. The speaker observed that political struggle is continuing at some higher educational establishments over new provisions of the law.

Bednarski said that the programme, submitted to the plenum, cannot be regarded only as a unilateral commitment on the part of the PUWP and the government. This is our common cause which demands enhanced social activity of the intellectuals, their responsibility.

On preparations in the Soviet Union for the 27th CPSU Congress, Bednarski said: We are thoroughly studying the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme. For us, this is an important source of experience and assessment, creative inspiration for ideological and theoretical work.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

Jaruzelski spoke at the plenum.

Organizational issues were considered. The plenum relieved member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski of the duties of secretary of the PUWP Central Committee in connection with his election as deputy chairman of the State Council of Poland. Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee Marian Wozniak was elected secretary of the PUWP Central Committee. Jerzy Majka was appointed editor-in-chief of the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU and relieved of the post of head of the Information Department of the PUWP Central Committee. The plenum satisfied Stefan Olszowski's request to relieve him of the duties of member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee.

Further Report

LD140434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] At the regular session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, which took place in Warsaw, the new composition of the Polish Government was confirmed, it was proposed by Zbygniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic. Marian Orzechoswki became minister of foreign affairs and Army General Florian Siwicki minister of national defense. Messner presented the statement of the new government program at the Sejm session.

SOKOLOV, AKHROMEYEV MEET TURKISH CHIEF OF STAFF

PM131210 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Army General N. Urug, chief of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff, arrived in the Soviet Union 11 November on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

The Turkish guest was met at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Admiral N.N. Amelko, Colonel General M.A. Gareyev, Marshal of Armored Troops O.A. Losik, Colonel General S.A. Dikov, and other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

The welcoming party included O. Cankardes, Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Captain 1st Class (I. Tunaoglu), naval attache at the Turkish Embassy in the USSR; Colonel M. Yugselen, Air Attache at the Turkish Embassy in the USSR; and O. Tufan, military attache at the Turkish Embassy in the USSR.

An honor guard was drawn up at the airport in honor of the lofty guest. Army Gen N. Urug received the report of the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the Soviet servi

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, received Army Gen N. Urug, chief of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff, 12 November. A friendly talk was held on questions of mutual interest. Taking part in the talk were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev on the Soviet side and O. Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the Soviet Union, on the Turkish side.

The same day there was a meeting between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Army Gen N. Urug.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev held a banquet in honor of Army Gen N. Urug.

The Turkish guest visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was alo laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Sodlier by the Kremlin Wall.

VOROTNIKOV MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

LD131739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Liedermann, the ambassador of Austria, at the latter's request.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm atmosphere, a positive appraisal was made of the state of Soviet-Austrian relations, and readiness was expressed for their further development in the interests of the people of both countries and cause of peace in Europe.

NIKIFOROV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG

PM131027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] On 11 November a CPSU Delegation headed by V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Section, returned to Moscow from the FRG 11 November. The delegation had taken part in events staged by the German Communist Party to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

REPORTAGE ON TERESHKOVA DELEGATION VISIT TO GREECE

For Greek coverage of the visit to Greece by a CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Valentina Tereshkova and hosted by Greek Communist Party Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis, see the Greece section of the 13 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BUSINESS COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SPAIN

LD131045 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 12 Nov 85

["Prospects of Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS -- Concrete measures to invigorate bilateral business cooperation have been outlined in a protocol, signed here today, on the results of the ninth joint meeting of the Soviet-Spanish and Spanish-Soviet committees for promotion of trade. The participants in the meeting emphasized that they would assist the quest for new forms of economic links between the Soviet Union and Spain, development of integration of production, perfection of credit-financial relations, conclusion of licence agreements and also the joint appearance of Soviet organizations and Spanish firms in markets of third countries.

The sides specified the nomenclature of mutually supplied commodities. The Soviet Union intends to broaden its export to Spain of machinery and equipment, including passenger and transport planes and helicopters, fishing vessels, products of the electrical engineering industry, passenger cars, agricultural implements, metal-cutting machine tools. It is planned to increase deliveries from Spain of citrus and other fruits, canned fish, leather articles, textile and other equipment.

In the course of the two-day meeting an exchange of opinions was held on conclusions between the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the USSR and the Supreme Council of Official Chambers of Trade, Industry and Navigation of Spain of an agreement on cooperation in commercial arbitration and also on opening a representation of the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the USSR in Spain.

A visit of a delegation of Spanish business circles to the USSR, a number of symposiums by Spanish firms in Moscow, participation of Soviet associations and Spanish firms in exhibitions and fairs in both countries are on the programme of the committees' joint activities for 1986.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT DEBATES CRUISE ISSUE

LD131715 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Hague, November 13 TASS -- Debates on a resolution tabled by the Labour Party, the biggest opposition party of the country, continue in the Dutch parliament today. The resolution calls for rejecting the government's decision on the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on the Netherlands' territory. This demand has been supported by other left parties.

The leader of the Labour Party, former Prime Minister Joop M. Den Uyl, stated that new U.S. nuclear missiles are undesirable for political and military reasons and make no contribution to the ensurance of the security of Western Europe. He described the decision to deploy cruise missiles adopted by the right-centre government of Rudolph Lubbers, as a capitulation to the dangerous delusion that a greater amount of nuclear arms leads to greater security. The speaker criticised the unconstructive stand of the cabinet with regard to the new Soviet peace initiatives.

Joop M. Den Uyl noted that the government "has fully ignored the attitude of the majority of the Dutch people, who declare against the missiles, and expressed the confidence that voters themselves will have the final say in the question of the missiles at the coming parliamentary elections. [no end quotation marks as received] He sharply criticised the attempts of the Christian Democrats' and right-wing Liberals' cabinet to tie the hands of the future government by including in the agreement with the USA on the missile deployment a clause according to which it cannot be abbrogated unilaterally in the course of five years.

During the debates a number of deputies noted that the decision adopted under the United States pressure does not meet the interests of the Dutch people. This is shown eloquently by some four million signatures under the appropriate call to the government and by demonstrations of many thousands in various areas of the country. Chairman of the parliamentary group of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Ina Brouwer, described the government's decision as a "Pyrrhic victory", as a "contribution to the insanity of the arms race".

The ruling parties make attempts to impose on the parliament the decision taken against the will of the majority of the population through undemocratic machinations. Having an edge of only several votes in the parliament, they achieved the endorsement of the procedure in accordance with which the resolution on this important question touching upon the country's sovereignty, will be taken by simple majority, and not two-thirds majority.

UK LABOR PARTY LEADER CITED ON SUMMIT ISSUES

PM121324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Disarmament Problems Are the Main Thing:]

[Text] London, 7 Nov -- The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit must focus on disarmament problems, N. Kinnock, leader of Britain's Labor Party, stated in an interview with your PRAVDA correspondent.

Of course, the regional and other problems which U.S. President Reagan mentioned in his speech at the UN General Assembly session are also important, N. Kinnock said.

But to spotlight them during the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, particularly in the way that Reagan did, would mean departing from the main point and deliberately dooming the summit to fruitless disputes. Agreement can and must be reached on regional security problems, and not only where the United States would wish it, but in regions such as the Near East and Southern Africa. However, in my view this should be done at conferences of the relevant composition and level specially prepared for that purpose.

As for the forthcoming meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva, N. Kinnock stated, it must certainly focus on disarmament problems. I personally believe that it is very important to achieve concrete results at the meeting, if only on one of the questions on the agenda. If, for instance, the two countries' leaders managed to agree to introduce a complete moratorium on nuclear tests, even for a limited period, that could considerably improve the international climate and be a precondition for continued talks on the whole complex of nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

We in the Labor Party, N. Kinnock said in conclusion, welcome the USSR's new peace initiatives and believe that they could form a basis for fruitful dialogue in Geneva, from which the whole world is expecting a positive outcome.

HANOVER CONFERENCE RESULTS ON EUREKA ANALYZED

PM121520 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 7

[Own correspondent Ye. Bovkun dispatch: "Multifaceted 'Eureka'"]

[Text] Hanover -- For 2 days (5 and 6 November) in Hanover, the ministers of foreign affairs and scientific research of 18 West European countries and common market representatives discussed the principles, goals, and main avenues for cooperation within the framework of the "Eureka" project put forward by France as a civilian alternative to the U.S. "star wars" program.

The first conference of potential participants in "Eureka" was held this July. Then the partners could only formulate their common goal to create an "all-European technological community" through which West Europe could not only withstand the mighty technological onslaught of the United States and Japan, but create its own range of research projects focusing main efforts on the development of the latest technology in spheres of modern science such as computers, robots, biotechnology, lasers, ecology, and so forth.

The participants in the Hanover meeting were faced with deciding on the content of the "European technological community" formula in order to ensure that it did not remain an empty turn of phrase, but it seems that doing this is not easy. Some 300 different plans were presented for discussion.

The discussion took place behind closed doors, and although delegation members tried to be optimistic at briefings, there were obviously substantial differences of opinion. As a result only 10 plans were approved in all, envisaging among other things the creation of powerful industrial lasers capable of competing with their U.S. and Japanese counterparts, the production of microcomputers, and the organization of a European network of research centers. The remaining proposals were rejected.

Certain representatives of small countries expressed concern, fearing that multinational monopolies and large concerns from states with stronger economies would gain a gradual stranglehold on the "European technological community," using it primarily to strengthen and expland their influence. The grounds for those fears were confirmed by West German press commentaries devoted to the Hanover conference. They stressed that "Eureka" must be a "European brainchild" of entrepreneurs, not states.

So why, in that case, did small West European countries generally agree to participate in the project. Greek Foreign Minister T. Pangalos replied: "It is hard to arrive at an honest compromise between large and small European nations. And that is why we chose the lesser of the two evils. It is better to be dependent on Europe than on America."

At the same time, "Eureka" is linked with more serious alarm. Journalist circles in the FRG are talking openly about the possibility of the project being militarized and turned into an appendage of the U.S. "star wars" program.

The meeting declaration stresses that the "Eureka" research will accord exclusively with "civilian tasks." But few have any illusions on that score. At least it is well-known that many firms which are actively participating in the production of military output are striving to get involved in "Eureka."

It is no surprise that the FRG public has a guarded attitude to the multifaceted "Eureka." Technological progress is a necessary thing, but only if it really serves peace.

U.S.-TURKISH TALKS SHOW 'ACUTE CONTRADICTIONS'

LD131028 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Ankara, November 12 TASS -- Acute contradictions have emerged in the positions of Turkey and the United States on the eve of their talks on extending an agreement on cooperation in defence and economics.

Turkey demanded that the American side strictly abide by the commitments under the agreement and lift discriminatory measures in trade with Turkey.

Highly placed Washington officials have stepped up their visits to Ankara in a bid to smooth out differences in relations between the two countries and compel Turkey to meet American conditions for "cooperation", which amount to its transformation into a staging area for interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces." Michael Armacost, U.S. under-secretary of state, recently visited the country with this aim in view. Another American emissary, Under-Secretary of State William Schneider, is expected to arrive there shortly.

According to the newspaper CUMHURIYET, Schneider will hold talks on the use of military bases in Turkey which is described by the Pentagon at "NATO's strategic southern flank."

The newspaper GUNES writes that the Americans seek to raise at the bilateral talks the issue of the positioning on Turkish territory of radio transmitters beaming psychological war propaganda at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Ministry of the Interior of the Turkish Republic declared once again, GUNES points out, that the country is not going to assist the operation of the radio stations Voice of America, Liberty and Free Europe, although the positioning of their reception and transmission antennas have been imposed on Turkey since 1983.

The Turkish public, enraged with the crude American pressure which borders on blackmail, urges the government to pursue an independent course in its relations with the United States, which befits a sovereign state. The White House's policy even with regard to its alies, stresses the Istanbul MILLI GAZETE, "has nothing in common with equitable relations: the American Administration does not agree to regard them as independent equitable states and treats the leadership of these countries as its vassals."

ANTI-NATO DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN SPAIN

LD111320 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Madrid, November 11 TASS -- Mass peace demonstrations have taken place in Madrid and other Spanish cities, keynoted by the demands "'no' to NATO", "'no' to American military bases on Spanish soil" and "cut military spending".

Several hundreds of thousands of people took part in an impressive march in Madrid stretching for several kilometers, the column of demonstrators with burning torches went under the accompaniment of drum beating [words indistinct] Gran Via, the city's main street, to the Moncloa Palace, the government's residence. The marchers included leaders of left-wing political parties, trade union associations and people prominent in culture.

A delegation from the coordinating committee of Spain's anti-war organizations entered the palace and handed over a letter to Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez from the demonstrators who strongly condemned their country's membership of NATO and urged dramatic cuts in military spending and the removal of the 12,000-strong American military contingent from Spain. They also demanded that a fixed date be set for a national referendum which should give a clear and definite answer to the question of whether Spain would remain a member of the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance.

Massive demonstrations were held throughout Spain. Huge streamers with anti-NATO slogans were hung in the central streets of Barcelona and in Seville; demonstrators burnt American flags and signs saying "NATO" and threw them in to the Guadalquivir River.

These events were part of the mounting popular protest campaign against the country's participation in NATO and American military presence in Spain.

"This demonstration," Marcelino Camacho, general secretary of the trade union confederations workers' commissions, told journalists, "is the biggest ever. It is being [words indistinct] demands for Spain's withdrawal from NATO and is a response to a recent statement by Gonzalez." Speaking on national television Saturday, the prime minister said he "had changed (his) position" towards NATO and now believes that "Spain's interests will be protected better" in the framework of the alliance.

According to a public opinion poll taken by the newspaper EL PAIS, 46 percent of the Spaniards are opposed to their country's membership of NATO.

DFLP LEADER HOLDS TALKS AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

JN131817 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, held talks at the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow in which the two sides stressed the importance of restoring PLO unity, canceling the Amman agreement, and preserving the Arab national forces' unity. They also stressed the need to adhere to the Fes resolutions and hold an international conference to solve the Middle East problem.

REPORTAGE ON IRAQI OIL MINISTER'S VISIT

Baghdad Statement

JN131103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA) -- Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Moscow this morning at the head of a delegation on a visit to the Soviet Union lasting several days.

In a statement to INA,the oil minister said he will discuss with officials there the ways to bolster relations between the two friendly countries in the field of oil and exchange of technical expertise, in addition to becoming acquainted with the developments of the Soviet oil technology.

The delegation comprises Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan and several specialists in oil affairs and oil industries.

Meets Kachanov

JN141024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0956 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (INA) -- Qasim Ahmad Taqi, Iraqi oil minister, met here today with Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The two sides exchanged viewpoints on several topics dealing with the promotion of relations between the two countries in the sphere of oil and oil industry.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by the delegation accompanying the Iraqi minister, comprising Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan and the Iraqi Ambassador in Moscow Sa'd 'Abd al'Majid Faysal. Attending on the USSR side were the deputy ministers of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Petroleum Industry.

FURTHER ON VARDZELASHVILI VISIT TO IRAQ

Meets with RCC Official

JN131308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1122 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA) -- Revolution Command Council [RCC] Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet friendship delegation. They reviewed friendship and cooperation relations between the Iraqi and Soviet peoples.

'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the Union of Iraqi Societies of Friendship With Peoples' Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society; the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad; and members of the guest delegation attended the meeting.

Meets Industry Minister

JN31826 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Minister of Industry and Minerals Subhi Yasin received Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers, and his delegation today. They reviewed bilateral relations of friendship and cultrual cooperation and ways to activate them in the economic and industrial fields. The Soviet ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES BRUTENTS

JN131459 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1350 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 13 Nov (SANA) -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, at noon here today.

During the meeting, the two held cordial talks and exchanged views on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU and between the two friendly countries. They also discussed developments in the Arab region and the world. There were identical views on the issues that were discussed.

Comrade Brutents reiterated his appreciation for Syria's stand and important role in confronting the Israeli aggression, capitulationist schemes, as well as its preserving efforts for the sake of a just, durable, and comprehensive peace in the region through an international conference to be attended by all sides to the conflict under the auspices of the United Nations. He affirmed that Syria constitutes the main pillar for a just solution in the region.

Comrade Al-Ahmar expressed his support for the Soviet Union's principled stands in support of Syria and alongside the just Arab struggle. He stressed the importance of Arab-Soviet friendship and the need to continue efforts to bolster this friendship in the service of the two countries' joint struggle.

BRUTENTS VIEWS MIDEAST, TIES WITH SYRIA

PM130944 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 3 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview with Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, by unnamed AL-BA'TH correspondent in Damascus; date not given]

[Text] In an interview with AL-BA'TH, Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, affirmed that the relations between Syria and the Soviet Union are amicable, comprehensive, and close. Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad, he added, is adopting a principled and firm stand on all current issues. It is seeking to achieve the Arab people's interests.

Replying to a question regarding the forthcoming summit in Geneva between Gorbachev and Reagan, he said:

This is a very important meeting not only for the future development of Soviet-U.S. relations but also for future life dynamism [as published] as well as the fate of the world. There are many general and urgent issues that will be discussed at the summit meeting in 2 weeks. Much depends on the results of this meeting. Actually the question that is being asked is: In what direction will international relations proceed? Will it be in the direction of further complicating these relations and further increasing international tension, or the opposite direction of normalizing these relations and restoring them to normal? Will the arms race continue, including an arms race in space?

The arms race devours astronomical funds. Of course it would have been possible to employ other practical methods. [as published] Furthermore, controlling disarmament is becoming less amenable to control. It is driving mankind closer and closer to the brink of danger which will lead to a serious nuclear disaster. For this reason I believe that fruitful results from this meeting will be of concern to all peoples; this affects everybody. The Soviet Union is aware of this great responsibility. We are taking constructive and serious stands to Geneva with us.

We are prepared to solve it [presumably disarmament issue] in a harmonious and equitable manner and in accordance with the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union, and world peace and security. Which means in the interest of all peoples. Irrefutable evidence of this is provided by the long-term proposals dealing with the drastic reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons in general and the proposals which our General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev has put forward. But, of course, it must be taken into consideration that what will take place in Geneva does not concern us alone... only half the work concerns us.

I would like to say and affirm that the Soviet Union stands firmly against using the Geneva meeting as a means of calming public opinion as if drugging it before going to sleep or using it as a cover for the continuation of the militarist course. If the U.S. side wishes to obtain constructive results the U.S. Administration must meet us half way. I hope that this will happen. Quite a few factors are to be considered in this regard. I believe that this would meet the interests of the United States itself. [as published] Regardless of the propaganda statements and pronouncements, the U.S. military command, on the basis of its experience, knows well that we have the material and technical resources to enable us to meet its challenge. They admit this; they say that in the past 10 years security has not been enhanced despite the fact that the United States has been ahead in the creation of many new weapons.

World opinion pressure is an important factor. This opinion favors normalizing relations and halting arms race. All the Western commentators say that after Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals the next step should come from the United States; the U.S. side should advance half the way. They realize that the United States has a responsibility to bear. I believe that in the United States and within the U.S. circles there are forces seeking a rational course, taking into consideration the present international situation and the interests of peace and of the world, including the United States itself.

Finally, there are principles. Without exaggerating the matter, this is a mere facade; that is words, not a final matter... [as published]

Regarding the NATO statement, Brutents said: There is no support and backing for the U.S. program in this statement.

Regarding the Middle East question at Geneva, Brutents said: Of course, if we take into consideration the importance of the Middle East, there is no doubt that the matter will be discussed at the talks, but how detailed and to what extent it will be discussed it is hard to tell today. This depends on the talks and it will be defined by the participants at the Geneva meeting and by their attitudes. With regard to our stand, it is, of course, principled and known; we do not intend to change this stand. There can never be a second Yalta. Yalta is a term coined by the bourgeois press. "Yalta" is not an insult; Yalta was the meeting of the alliance hostile to Hitlerism at which agreement was reached on measures that would ensure the total annihilation of Hitlerism and not on dividing Europe as the imperialist propaganda continuously alleges. THere will not be any Yalta. I will not say that there will not be a second Yalta because the term Yalta to us is not an insult. Yalta does not exist here.

Reporter: What is your evaluation of the current U.S. attempts in the area to conclude unilateral deals?

Brutents: Facts show that the Americans, with the support of some of their NATO allies, are continuing to pursue their method of imposing capitulationist solutions on the Arabs and concluding unilateral deals. In order to achieve these objectives they are trying to exploit the Amman agreement which was concluded last February and the division within the Palestinian resistance movement. The Amman agreement, as is known, is a departure from some of the Arab summit resolutions. First of all, this "agreement" includes concessions on the Palestinian problem. It has departed from the demand for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It has also harmed the PLO in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The United States is now increasing its pressure from several directions on the parties to this agreement in the hope of obtaining more unilateral concessions. This is clearly indicated in the question of the U.S. arms supplies to Jordan. For example, the U.S. Administration on the one hand was ready and agreed to give Jordan $1.9 billion worth of arms and on the other hand agreed with the U.S. Congress to postpone this deal for 4 months to wait for Jordan to enter into direct negotiations with Israel. Briefly put, the United States is asking Jordan to proceed toward such negotiations. This, in my opinion, is convincing evidence of the U.S. line. I believe that these active U.S. efforts are designed to offer some Camp David style deals. This is part of the picture. In the meantime there has been increasing opposition to U.S. plans among Arab public opinion and in the Arab countries in view of the legitimate outrage toward barbaric terrorist actions such as the bombing of some buildings in Tunis (the raid on Tunis). The U.S. Air Force action against the Egyptian civilian aircraft and the outrage and dismay over the U.S. shameless view of Arab dignity... [as published]

It is important to point to a factor which is becoming increasingly important for Arab public opinion -- that is the recent agreement between Syria and Jordan which includes important points confirming the sincerity and loyalty of both sides and their support for the Arab summit resolutions, particularly the Fes summit resolution. The insistence and resolve not to go along with unilateral deals; which explains this aspect. [as published] Despite the persistent U.S. efforts these attempts are at a standstill, not achieving any success, and exposing themselves. The struggle will continue...

Reporter: What about the future of the area?

Bratents: It is not easy to talk about the future of the area but I would like to say that I am optimistic in this regard. The Western press, on the basis of the 10 years that followed World War II, emphasizes that the Middle East is an area of endless conflicts, political tremors, and constant chaos... It is as if they have sealed the fate of the region...

Of course, there is another and more objective view of these 10 postwar years, but this press forgets, remains silent, or overlooks that fact. Many things happened after the war of which the Arabs can be proud.

There is pride in the Arab struggle against the colonialist regimes, in the growing strength of the national liberation movement, and in the victories that led to the successive emergence of a group of independent Arab countries. If there were any storms they were liberation storms... The Western press says nothing about the fact that conflict in the Middle East was started and is continuing because of imperialist influence and imperialist policy.

I do not wish to say that this region is complicated because of its communities and races, but the fact is that it is the imperialists who created this conflict and are contributing to exacerbating it without thinking of finding a solution for it: the aim is to put the area under the trusteeship of imperialism and the U.S. umbrella.

Arab resistance in particular and Arab national awakening have the support of friends and allies. This will lead to the failure of the imperialist plans.

If we add to this the history of the Arabs, which dates back several centuries, we would find quite a few examples of heroism and struggle for freedom; also, of course, of endurance, patience, and good neighborliness. Therefore, there is a basis for optimism. This optimism does not come from a void, although such optimism now seems thin.

But I can predict that this region will be a region of freedom, independence, peace, and good-neighborliness. Of course, the road to this objective is not an easy one, but I believe that there are historical and contemporary indications for the achievement of this. I can add here that the Soviet Union has offered and continues to offer contributions for progress toward this objective.

We have stood and continue to stand for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem which, as you know, includes the restoration of all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to establish an independent state of their own.

Question: What about Syria's role in the current issues...

Answer: Syria's role is quite well-known. Syria plays a prominent and fundamental role in Arab opposition to imperialist plans in the Middle East and imperialism's attempts to impose a capitulationist settlement on the Arabs and impose its domination on the area.

It is also a known fact that Syria under President Hafiz al-Assad's leadership is adopting a principled and firm stand and seeking a settlement for the Middle East problem that would be consistent with the interests of the Arab people without giving anything to the aggressor and without serving imperialist infiltration of the area.

I would like to say that it is this stand that has enhanced Syria's reputation and prestige.

I would like to say that Syria has played a principal role in confronting the imperialist plans aimed at imposing unilateral deals similar to the Camp David agreements.

Let us take Lebanon as an example. Of course, the dishonorable flight of the U.S. forces from Lebanon and the abrogation of the 17 May agreement were primarily the result of the Lebanese resistance's actions. It is, of course, clear that Syria played a valuable role in this regard through the support it gave to the Lebanese nationalists who relied on Syrian support. With regard to other major international issues, we are pleased affirm that Syria is adopting a positive and constructive role with regard to all the important international issues, such as the question of disarmament, militarization of space, international security, and struggle against colonialism and racism.

Regarding Syrian-Soviet relations, Brutents said:

Soviet-Syrian relations can be defined as amicable ties and ties of amicable, comprehensive, and close cooperation. Some 5 years have passed since these ties began in 1980. They have acquired a solid legalized basis through the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. These relations are founded on on firm and solid political basis.

This political basis rests on both sides' loyalty to fundamental principles, the principles of mutual respect for indepenence, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefits, and so on. Also, on joint interest in the struggle against imperialism for a just settlement of the Middle East problem and in solidarity with peoples that are the target of aggression; and the struggle against the arms race in order to consolidate peace, security, and safety of peoples against imperialism, racism, apartheid and all the dirt that imperialism brought about.

I must say that the various stages in the development of our relations were crowned by the recent meeting in Moscow between presidents Mikhail Gorbachev and Hafiz al-Assad. [as published]

The meetings took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fruitful work. Memories of these meetings are still in Moscow. These meetings have given impetus to and enriched our cooperation; they will contribute to and develop these ties, which are now on the rise.

GULF COUNCIL MEETS ON SECURITY ISSUES

PA131232 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA press service report: "Conference in Muscat"]

[Text] A conference of the heads of the six Arab states that are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] has been held in Muscat, the capital of Oman.

Over 4 days the leaders of Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Saudi Arabia discussed collective security measures and questions of joint defense policy taking account of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone that has arisen as a result of the continuing Iran-Iraq military conflict and the threat of foreign armed invasion.

Commentaries on the progress of the conference's work made by a number of representatives of the leadership of the GCC states assessed U.S. actions as threatening the sovereignty and independence of the region's countries. R. al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, described Washington's measures to "bring order" to the Near East as "pirate actions destablizing the situation and complicating existing regional problems."

Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, Emirian head of state, resolutely condemned all forms of terrorism in a statement to journalists. The terrorist raid by Israeli aircraft on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was a reminder of the need to take resolute joint action aimed at being ready to give a worthy rebuff to an aggressor, Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman al Khalifah, Amir of Bahrain, noted in an interview. In the assessments made during the conference's work by representatives of the GCC's political leadership the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement was seen as a real threat to the interests of the region's states.

Against the background of U.S. attempts to interfere in the affairs of the GCC states the question of ensuring the security of the Persian Gulf with their own forces was one of the main points on the conference agenda. The council is seen by the heads of state comprising it as an instrument for maintaining their own political and economic independence and for stabilizing the situation in the Persian Gulf. This was confirmed by statements issued by the Emirian minister of state for foreign affairs, the Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense, and the GCC secretary general, who, expressing the opinion of the conference participants, pointed out directly that the council states advocate maintaining the independence of decision-making affecting affairs in the region and stress the inadmissibility of foreign interference in the region.

Along with the adoption of a specific program for collective actions to ensure security and defense the GCC leaders pointed to the need to expand sources of arms in the "national interests of the council countries."

According to Kuwaiti media reports, the conference participants having examined the situation in the Near East in detail, expressed their support for Lebanon, pointing to the need to achieve the unity and sovereignty of that country. They also stated their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Angolan Minister Lauds Relations

LD111114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Today is the national holiday of the People's Republic of Angola, Independence Day; and it is also the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Angola. Our correspondent Vladimir Grigoryev reports from Luanda:

There is a special kind of monument on the square named after 1 May -- one of the central squares in the Angolan capital: a combat vehicle belonging to the MPLA the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, is ramming a Portuguese armored car. The monument is a symbol of the victory of the forces of liberation over the colonialists. It is here on this square, 10 years ago, that Angola's independence was declared. The Angolan people are building their new life with weapons in their hands. Armed provocations by the counterrevolution continue, together with direct aggression by the brasshats of the Republic of South Africa against sovereign and independent Angola. Together with the heavy legacy of colonialism this creates additional difficulties in the country's development. The young republic is compelled to give prime attention to issues of defense and repelling aggression.

However, Angola's progress is obvious. And along this path, throughout all these years, Angola has relied and continues to rely upon assistance and support from its friends, and primarily the countries of the socialist community. Ten years ago, immediately after the declaration of independence, our country was one of the first to recognize the young republic and to establish diplomatic relations with it. Over the years that have gone by, relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola have become broader and stronger.

This is what I was told in an interview by Angolan Minister of External Relations Afonso Van Dunem:

[Begin recording in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation] Relations between our countries, whose 10th anniversary we are now celebrating, cannot be described as anything other than excellent, Afonso Van Dunem says. Our friendship was born during the period of the liberation struggle. Years went by. We won independence. Soviet-Angolan relations acquired a new life and became more diverse and wider. In this connection I would like to single out two documents: the declaration on the foundations of our links, and the friendship and cooperation treaty. These have become the starting point for the development of our bilateral cooperation in different spheres.

Over the past few years dozens of Angolans have completed courses of study at Soviet educational establishments. Many of them are now working in Angola help us train national cadres, which is extremely necessary in order to raise the economy.

A delegation from the USSR Ministry of Fisheries visited Angola just a few days ago. They discussed issues concerning the development of cooperation in fishing with representatives of our government. One could give more such examples.

We can say with complete foundation that they will be extended and gain in strength. There are the most favorable prospects for this. The second congress of our party is to take place in December. It will map out tasks in further raising the Angolan economy, science and culture, and in the decisions of the congress attention will be given to extending cooperation with the Soviet Union, which will serve the further development of our country. I am confident that the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship, of respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, which has been characteristic of relations between our countries during the past 10 years, will be preserved in the future, Afonso Van Dunem said. [End recording]

MPLA on U.S. Policy

LD102044 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Luanda, November 10 TASS -- International imperialism is using the racist Pretoria regime with the aim of destroying the revolution in Angola and preserving its interests in the region, says the statement issued here today by the Political Bureau of the MPLA Workers' Party Central Committee. The statement entitled "on the situation in southern Africa" says that the South African authorities encouraged by the Reagan administration are pursuing a policy of open confrontation and permanent aggression against the independent countries of the region and all progressive forces which oppose the hegemonistic plans of the racists and their patrons. Angola is the main target of attacks by the Republic of South Africa. The criminal war of the racists is aimed at hampering a normal development of the newly-free states of the region, at impeding the resolution of the main problems of southern Africa: decolonisation of Namibia and elimination of the hateful apartheid regime.

The U.S. policy in southern Africa, the statement points out, in no way contributes to a peaceful resolution of the problems of the region. The cancelling of the "Clark Amendment" has practically destroyed every opportunity to achieve progress on that issue, however much the Reagan administration may try to prove the contrary, in insisting on the policy of the so-called "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa. The attempts of the U.S. Administration at presenting the realities in a distorted light and laying emphasis on the regional conflicts, the Political Bureau of the MPLA Workers' Party stresses, is merely an expression of the wish of the U.S. leadership to lead things to undermining peace and detente all over the world. The real threat to peace is the unrestrained arms race, aggression against independent and sovereign states. The absurd characteristic of the "regional conflicts" as local differences purportedly caused by the choice of the socialist way of development by some countries, in particular in southern Africa, holds no water.

Reagan's statement to the effect that the governments of a number of countries, victims of aggression by the Republic of South Africa are waging "war against their own people" is proof of the U.S. President's total lack of knowledge of the situation in southern Africa. Meanwhile, the statement says, the USA and the other estern countries maintaining ties with the racist regime should have brought pressure to bear on the Pretoria rulers to make them comply with the U.N. resolutions.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA Workers' Party Central Committee declares that only the implementation of resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council on Namibia can contribute towards a peaceful resolution of its problems. To this end direct talks should be held between the RSA and SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA -- Workers Party demands full and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the Angolan territory, an end to the acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee urges the whole Angolan people to wage a resolute struggle against the racist aggressors and their puppets for peace and security in the region, the statement stresses.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM111934 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Captain S. Kolomin under the rubric "11 November Is Angola's National Holiday -- Independence Day": "Following the Path of Struggle and Creation"]

[Text] It is the 10th anniversary of the independent state of Angola's appearance on the map of Africa.

The Angolan people's struggle for independence was hard and long. It was headed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which was founded in December 1956. Successful operations by the national liberation forces led to extensive areas in the east and northeast of the country being liberated from the Portuguese colonialists by 1974. On the liberated territory MPLA activists laid the foundations for a new life: They set up organs of people's power, organized peasant cooperatives, and constructed schools and medical centers.

The new government which came into office in Portugal in April 1974 recognized the right of Angola and the other Portuguese colonies to self-determination and independence. However, the forces of international reaction and imperialism resolved to prevent Angola from obtaining genuine independence and backed their own puppets from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which are narrowly nationalist terrorist groupings. In June 1975 the FNLA and UNITA, encouraged by the West, started a civil war in the country with the aim of destroying the MPLA and establishing a neocolonial regime in Angola. The racist rulers of the Republic of South Africa -- long-standing allies of Portuguese colonialism -- came to the assistance of the gangs of splittists.

Under these difficult conditions -- with motorized columns of South African troops with UNITA members straining toward Luanda from the south and FNLA gangs, supported by foreign mercenaries, pressing from the North -- the MPLA took the decision to proclaim Angolan independence. The People's Republic of Angola was thus born while it was ringed by enemy fire and engaged in beating back the frenzied attacks of internal counterrevolution and the external aggressor.

But even after the independence declaration the fires of war did not abate. The monopolies of the United States and other capitalist countries, which had for decades been rapaciously exploiting the country's natural resources, had no wish to be parted from their profits. They channeled a large stream of weapons and equipment to the FNLA and UNITA gangs, and the Republic of South Africa, with the latters' blessing, decided on direct intervention against the young state.

During that crucial time for the Angolan revolution its friends -- the USSR, Cuba, other socialist countries, and progressive African countries -- came to its aid. Buttressed by their assistance, the MPLA carried out widespread mobilization of the people's masses and successfully organized the enemy's repulsion. The interventionists and their accomplices were crushingly defeated.

Having chosen a socialist direction, the Angolan Government has carried out a number of in-depth socioeconomic transformations during the years of its independent development. Banks, major companies in the textiles, steel, food, and other sectors of industry, land, and natural resources have been nationalized. The people's government provides every kind of incentive for peasants to form themselves into agricultural cooperatives and associations (which already have more than 500,000 members). The cooperative and state sector is playing an increasingly marked role in the country's economic life. State farms and cooperatives account for more than two-thirds of the output of rice, sunflowers, cotton, and citruses and around one-third of the coffee crop.

Since independence the country has introduced free medical services and education. More than 950,000 Angolans have learned to read and write during the campaigns to eliminate illiteracy held each year. Great importance is attached to developing the national culture and creative unions of writers, artists, and composers are in operation.

The international prestige of people's Angola has grown and consolidated. Angola, as a full member of the United Nations and the OAU, consistently pursues a course of nonalignment and struggle against imperialism and racism and is playing an active part in resolving the problems of southern Africa. Angola's high international standing was recognized by the choice of Luanda as venue for the regular conference of Nonaligned States foreign ministers, held in September this year.

The successes the country has achieved in the 10 years of independence are inextricably linked with the activity of the vanguard of Angolan society -- the MPLA-Party of Labor [PT] (the MPLA movement was reformed as the party of the working class, the MPLA-PT, at its first congress in December 1977). A broad campaign has now been launched in Angola to prepare for the party's next, second, congress, scheduled for December this year.

In resolving the tasks of creating a new society the MPLA-PT never forgets for a minute that the freedom won at the cost of the lives of many thousands of Angolan patriots must be defended. The forces of international imperialism and their stooges in the region -- the Republic of South Africa racists -- are not ceasing their subversive activity against independent Angola. The South African troops' regular incursions into the southern regions of Angola cause untold hardship and suffering to the civilian inhabitants and result in loss of life and destruction. The undeclared war which is being waged against Angola is openly encouraged by some Western countries, primarily the United States. That is why the republic's leadership is paying unremitting attention to the consolidation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

The Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries, loyal to their international duty, are rendering Angola assistance in strengthening its national army and defending the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In particular it was highly assessed in one of his speeches by Angolan President J.E. dos Santos, who stressed that "the USSR and Cuba are rendering Angola effective assistance in consolidating the country's defense capability and training national military cadres."

Celebrating its national holiday with the people's Angola, Soviet people express the certainty that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Angola will develop and strengthen and they wish the Angolan people further successes in building a new life.

MOZAMBICAN MINISTRY REJECTS RSA 'PROPAGANDA'

LD091900 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Maputo, November 9 TASS -- Mozambique's information ministry has exposed and refuted the new malicious inventions by the chiefs of the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA]. Speaking on South African television on November 5, they claimed that Mozambique and Angola had achieved a certain "military superiority" over the Republic of South Africa, which is purportedly forced to "take defensive measures in face of the threat which has shaped."

The statement by the information ministry resolutely rejects the inventions of the apartheid regime about a certain "arms buildup" in Mozambique. The republic's military potential, the statement says, is determined only by the needs of the defence of independence and territorial integrity. The claims of Pretoria are nothing else but a new propaganda manoeuvre. Their aim is to create a pretext for unleashing new aggressions in southern Africa and also give support to the puppets of the racists in Mozambique and Angola, which are suffering defeats.

Pretoria does not abandon its attempts at destabilising the situation in Mozambique, sends [word indistinct] Mozambique's territory sabotage groups and consignment of arms. The South African Air Force systematically violates Mozambique's air space.

Pretoria, the statement stresses, is trying to divert world public attention from the just struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom. The source of tensions in southern Africa is the apartheid regime pursuing a militaristic policy and threatening the neighbour states.

REPORTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN DOMESTIC UNREST

Increased Rioting Cited

LD091839 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Harare, November 9 TASS -- Anti-racist actions are mounting in nine major industrial centres of South Africa. Over the past three days, there have been fierce clashes between the "guardians of law" and Africans on the outskirts of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, in Soweto and other cities and townships.

Anti-racist demonstrations, in which increasing numbers of white people are participating, are being held under the slogans "Down with partheid", "Freedom to Political Prisoners". The punitive troops have again used firearms against unarmed demonstrators. In Zwide, an African ghetto near Port Elizabeth, one African was killed and more than ten were injured. Army and police units carried out mass roundups and arrests of opponents of racial segregation. Among the detained persons are seven journalists, including A.H. Heard, editor of the newspaper CAPE TIMES.

As newsmen were told by representatives of public organisations, after punitive operations carried out in the area of Cape Town "many children were reported missing." Representatives of the regime have refused point blank to comment on this fact.

The authorities should lift the state of emergency, release political prisoners and put an end to violence in African ghettoes, said Allen Boesek, a leading figure of the United Democratic Front. There can be no talks with Pretoria if these conditions are not met.

Accra, November 9 TASS -- The apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa can keep in power only by force of arms and as a result of all-round aid from the Western powers, above all, the USA, Britain and the FRG, says the Ghanaian Government newspaper PEOPLES' DAILY GRAPHIC. In disregard of the U.N. decisions, the West maintains economic and trade relations with the racists and equips them with modern weapons. The so-called "limited" sanctions taken by Washington against the Republic of South Africa are absolutely ineffective. The patrons of the criminal regime are responsible for the killing of black Africans. The newspaper has urged all countries to give effective aid to the freedom fighters of South Africa.

ANC Youth Leader Comments

MB121026 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Many people see the situation in South Africa as a misfortune. Listen to these comments by Andrew Mkhize, chairman of the ANC youth league, on the situation:

[Mkhize, in English fading into Zulu translation] The Botha regime has run out of maneuvers to disguise the fact that it can no longer resolve the problems of this country. It has therefore chosen the only way it can find to perpetuate its rule, which is to intensify oppression and repression in this country.

The introduction of the state of emergency in yet other areas undermines the increasingly insurmountable problems in which the regime finds itself submerged. The regime can no longer maintain the situation and has realized that the only way to save itself is to tighten the screws of oppression by deploying troops and police to black residential areas and gagging the foreign press in a bid to keep the world from knowing what goes on in the townships. The regime acknowledges the fact that the international call for economic sanctions against South Africa is growing stronger and blames this entirely on foreign media coverage as though the foreign journalists were only interested in selecting the negative aspects of the country, as though there were anything better that can be shown to the world. Cameras cannot tell lies.

The harassment, shooting, and killing of people are spoken of as though the newsmen pay the youth to stage strikes and demonstrations so as to show they have just had enough of the racist apartheid regime in the country. The regime is trying to make it appear as though blacks are satisfied with the situation in the country.

The status quo has been upset, yet the regime continues to hide the truth from the world by saying that there is some reform in Botha's laws, Botha who is the ringleader of the thugs. He is the very one in charge of the thugs in the country. What Botha had hidden, has been uncovered. It has come out in the open that Botha wants to keep the apartheid regime in force and is encouraged by and receives cooperation from Reagan and Thatcher, who are the people fighting against the call for economic sanctions against South Africa because they are protecting their own interests.

New atrocities have been uncovered, which is dangerous because they are continuously being uncovered. We believe that the situation might just change in such a way that will satisfy the indigenous people.

The white opposition party, students, church leaders, and even the Boers themselves have acknowledged the fact that the ANC is in the blood of the people and there is even talk of holding talks with the ANC to avert a bloody revolution in South Africa. This means Botha must be removed. The cry is for an end to brutality and the overthrow of Botha's regime, for self-government and independence, and for a government that seeks to meet the needs and interests of all nationalities in this country.

Demanded Mandela's Release

LD101901 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 10 TASS -- Expressing the will of millions of Soviet peace champions, the Soviet Peace Committee demands that the South African authorities immediately release Nelson Mandela, an outstanding figure of the national liberation movement, leader of the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa, who has languished in the racist jails in the Republic of South Africa for more than twenty years now.

The courageous fighter, who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Pretoria authorities, has become a symbol of irreconcilable struggle of millions of Africans for the eradication of apartheid, a modern slavery system. The open and crying unlawful rule is exercised by the Pretoria regime with the patronage of its foreign assistants, above all, the U.S. Administration, the document stresses.

The Soviet peace movement is expressing solidarity with the struggle against apartheid, all forms of oppression and exploitation of the African population of the Republic of South Africa.

In an attempt at bringing down the wave of actions by the country's population against apartheid, the racist Pretoria regime is toughening repressions against the black African majority of South Africa, says the statement by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The police and army units have been given a free hand in the suppression of revolutionary actions.

The execution of Benjamin Moloise, a poet and freedom fighter, shows that the life of prisoners in the jails of apartheid, including the life of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, is in particularly grave danger.

Expressing the opinion of Soviet public, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the statement says, condemns the bloody Pretoria regime and its Washington patrons, demands an immediate end to the repressions, the release of Nelson Mandela and other prisoners of racist jails.

GORBACHEV, GROMYKO RECEIVE GREETINGS MESSAGES

PLO's 'Arafat

PM131841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

With revolutionary greetings.

On the 68th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in your friendly country, accomplished under the great Lenin's leadership, I have pleasure in sending to you and to all the Soviet leaders, as well as to the militant CPSU, the government, and the friendly Soviet people, cordial, fraternal congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine and the members of the PLO Executive Committee and on my own account.

The victory of the revolution in your country opened a new era in mankind's history -- the era of liberation, social justice, and economic and social progress. The very great significance of this glorious revolution lies in the fact that thanks to its victory the people of the Soviet Union were able to achieve outstanding successes in their development and to inflict a crushing defeat on fascism. It promoted the collapse of the system of colonialism and the victorious struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who upheld their freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Not for nothing are these peoples proud of their friendship with the Soviet Union, which has given them assistance and support in achieving independence as well as economic and social progress.

The Soviet Union, through the CPSU, the government, and all the Soviet people, adheres to a firm, principled stance in support of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and for the liberation of the occupied territories and the restoration of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to the homeland, to self-determination, and to the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Our people are proud that the Soviet Union is their great friend, watching over legality and justice and giving the Palestinians all-around assistance. Relying on this effective assistance in our long and difficult struggle, we oppose the plans and plots of American imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

In this connection it is quite natural for the Arab people of Palestine, headed by their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, to seek friendship with the Soviet Union on a principled basis. They advocate the further development and consolidation of the relations of comradeship and cooperation with the militant CPSU, the highly esteemed USSR Government, and the friendly Soviet people, who march forward under your wise and bold leadership. I am very glad that it was possible, on the basis of this comradely cooperation and as a result, as you know, of great efforts to resolve the problem of kidnapping of three Soviet citizens in Beirut.

I wish once again to confirm to you, dear Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the high assessment which the Arab people of Palestine and the PLO place on the Soviet Union's principled, firm line in support of the Palestinians struggle against the unceasing campaign of genocide which is being pursued by American imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

This line was reaffirmed in the position adopted by the Soviet Union with regard to the American-Israeli aggression against PLO headquarters in fraternal Tunis. It has made a profound impression on the hearts of the sons of the Palestinian people both in the occupied territories and elsewhere.

I wish you, dear Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, good health, happiness, and successes in the post of leader of the great CPSU for the sake of the implementation of the impressive tasks facing the friendly Soviet people. Once again I express to you our cordial, comradely congratulations on the anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Revolution until victory!

Yasir 'Arafat,

Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee,

Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Palestinian revolution.

SFRY's Vlajkovic

PM081345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia and the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf I convey to you, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly Soviet people cordial congratulations and best wishes for your country's further all-around progress on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I should like to express satisfaction at the successful development of relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR based on jointly established principles. The increasingly weighty results achieved by us in all spheres of bilateral cooperation strengthen our confidence in its further prospects, in the interests of the peoples of our countries, peace, cooperation, socialism, and universal progress.

Radovan Vlajkovic, President of the SFRY Presidency

POLITICAL OBSERVER, WORKER REMARKS DURING PARADE

Boris Kalyagin

LD071138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0853 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Remarks by Boris Kalyagin, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio, to announcer Anna Shatilova during the military parade in Moscow's Red Square -- live]

[Text] Written on the hundreds of banners and being carried through Red Square are simple words that are close to our hearts -- October and Peace. They are profoundly interlinked.

The Peace Decree was the first foreign policy act by the country of the October Revolution, and today the Soviet Union is using all of its enormous prestige in order to achieve a vitally important aim: to save mankind from a nuclear castrophe. We want a peaceful future for our children and for the successful building of a communist society. This is reflected in the draft CPSU program. This most important document of our party once again confirms that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives are not a tactical step. They are the strategic line of the party, which sees the historic calling of socialism as saving mankind from a nuclear castrophe.

The latest peace proposals issued by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have evoked a ticularly wide response in the world. We are proposing things that are simple and clear: that the corresponding nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States be cut by one-half; that the doors leading to the deployment of weapons in space be shut tight; and that the process of accumulation of nuclear missiles in Europe be halted and turned back. The international community is waiting for a constructive reply from the United States to this most important initiative; for it is thanks to that initiative that a unique opportunity has arisen for achieving a historic agreement that would set in motion a peaceful process of disarmament. That opportunity has been created thanks to the policy of our country, and I should like to stress this in particular today, the birthday of our state, the state of the October Revolution whose first decree was a decree of peace.

Builder Returne From DRA

LD071143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0851 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Interview with builder Anatoliy Zakharovic Chertkov by announcer Anna Shatilova during the military parade in Moscow's Red Square -- live]

[Text] [Shatilova] We would like to introduce two of our guests. Both of them have recently arrived from Afghanistan. Tamara Pewtrovna Gubanova worked in a hospital there. The medical detachment she was in made dozens of expeditions to carry out prophylactic medical examinations and, when necessary, to give the required medical aid to Afghan children and women. Anatoliy Zakharovich Chertkov is a builder. For several years he was in charge of a group of Soviet specialists working at the Kabul house-building combine. There, he was awarded the Order of Friendship of the People of Afghanistan.

[Chertkov] Many Soviet specialists have been awarded DRA orders and medals, including builders working at the Kabul house-building combine. The combine is carrying out the comprehensive development of many micro rayons of the city of Kabul. The city's appearance changes each year, and Soviet specialists, side by side with the Afghan engineers, technicians, and workers, are putting the new ideals of life into practice. The microrayons include whole housing complexes -- well-appointed apartments with all the engineering facilities. The Soviet specialists are passing on their rich experience and are carrying out their internationalist duty, while the Afghan comrades are accepting their rich experience in a fruitful way and with a very great understanding of their tasks. I would like to take this opportunity to convey warm greetings to the Soviet specialists and to the Afghan Comrades (?Latif Nurzadu), Comrades (?Fakiri), (?Khamidus), and (?Sanginu), and to convey warm greetings and wishes for a good holiday and for great success in their great work to build a new life in the DRA.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO GORKIY

13 Nov Speech

LD131909 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on 13 November Gorkiy Oblast Soviet of Workers Deputies' session, including address by Supreme Soviet Fresidium Chairman Andrey Gromyko]

[Text] We have just received a report on today's Gorkiy Oblast soviet of working people's deputies' session, at which tasks stemming from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision on the work of the soviets of people's deputies of Gorkiy Oblast to usher in the 27th Party Congress in a fitting manner were discussed. Speeches analyzed the results the people of Gorkiy have achieved prior to this most important event in the life of the country.

The session was addressed by Comrade Gromyko.

[Gromyko] Dear Comrades. Discussions are under way in party organizations, labor collectives, and among broad sections of the country's population of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, draft changes in the Party Rules, the Draft Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-90 and the Period up to the Year 2000, and all the documents which were approved by the October 1985 party Central Committee Plenum.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the most vital and urgent questions relating to the economy, politics and the social and spiritual development of socialist society have been submitted for nationwide consultation. The CPSU program enshrines the strategy and tactics of the science of being triumphant, it is the ideological banner by which the whole world judges our party and its deeds and plans. The party's fundamental premise is that the nationwide discussion of the precongress documents will enable them to be enriched by the invaluable experience of the masses, and will promote the further development of the initiative and level of activity of Soviet people in the struggle for the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges in 1985 and for an energetic start to the 12th 5-Year Plan. The party's directives also find specific embodiment in the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium. There is practically no single major problem concerning the development of our country or in the lives of Soviet people which is outside the field of vision of the supreme body of state power.

You will know of course that constant attention is given to Gorkiy Oblast, and the city of Gorkiy, as one of the largest industrial, scientific and cultural centers. Addressing a session of the Presidium recently, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev indicated the enormous potential and developed infrastructure of the oblast, and he emphasized the significant contribution of Gorkiy people to the strengthening of the country's economy and defense might.

However, at the same time he noted serious shortcomings and omissions in your work, and set the Soviets specific and responsible tasks. And the oblast has many problems. Far from all plants, factories, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have managed to achieve smooth-running and steady work. Here is an example: In the oblast as a whole, the shortfall behind the set figures of the 5-year plan has not yet been surmounted. Such priority factors as the intensification of production, the improvement of labor organization, the use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, the perfecting of the economic mechanism, and the strengthening of labor discipline must be brought into play more boldly. It is necessary to ensure that every person works smoothly, productively, and conscientiously.

Under the leadership of party organizations, drawing on constitutional powers, and making use of people's initiative and creativeness, the local soviets' job is to ensure the comprehensive development of their territories in practice.

This formula of comprehensiveness has frequently been recited, particularly of late. But it must not only sound like a paper formula; it must in practice make broad inroads in life and in production.

Why is it that the issue of such development is among the most important ones facing the soviets? The answer is clear. When constructing plants and factories, and when developing industry, one must not forget residential housing, schools, hospitals and kindergartens. In putting resources into sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and in giving a boost to agriculture, one must at the same time construct roads, clubs, sports complexes and shops. In a word, one must firmly and inseparably link the economy with culture, and work with everyday living.

The soviets should concentrate more of their attention on bottlenecks, on the issues of municipal economy and everyday life, which make the population unhappy, demonstrate effort and initiative to improve the situation.

Comrades, attention must be shown not in a bureaucratic fashion, not by sending papers from one establishment to another -- papers are the kind of thing you can do what you like with; a day is enough to cover 10 institutions with papers. Deeds are what matter. After all, people are interested in results, not being palmed off with formal replies and excuses.

I would like to take the question of road construction on its own. This is also a sore point. Is this what we mean by deeds, when to this day more than 40 kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast do not have a reliable -- I repeat, reliable -- road connecting them with the rayon centers? We still have such citizens who during the day speak about how they are building socialism and communism along with everyone else, but in the evening they don't want to give up alcohol.

Soviet society must be healthy and sober. Soviet man is not just the bearer of an advanced ideology: he must also be the incarnation of nobility, of clear thought, of healthy spirit and body. In other words, he must be that man of the future of whom the founders of the communist doctrine dreamed so colorfully, as an ideal.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 13 November carries a recording of the Gromoyko speech. This version has been compared with the television version and is identical except the radio adds the following paragraph at this point:

Naturally, in drawing up and implementing majestic plans of a peaceful nature -- plans to speed up social and economic development -- the Party Central Committee and its politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government cannot but pay the most fixed attention to safeguarding our security. This is a constant concern: Like the concern for the further strengthening and prospering of our homeland, it requires the daily unflagging efforts of all the people.]

Of course, all the plans for speeding up our social and economic development are oriented not toward war but toward peace. They more than convincingly refute the fabrications about some kind of Soviet threat. Neither we, nor our friends in the socialist countries, nor of course any peoples on the planet, need war.

The whole world is looking forward to the coming meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President. Everyone understands that much will depend on its results. The Soviet side is going to this meeting not just with good intentions; we have put forward new major initiatives. You know that the leaders of the Soviet Union, led by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegations of the other socialist countries, put forward at the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, a jointly drafted program aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and at ensuring an improvement in European and world affairs. This is a grand program. It damages nobody's interests, and at the same time it corresponds to the innermost hopes of all mankind and to the maintenance of peace and life on earth. [applause]

The radio version here adds the following passage: The countries of the socialist community are fully determined to steadfastly struggle for its implementation for the sake of the happiness of their own peoples and for the sake of the triumph of peace, freedom and justice throughout the world. [applause]

TASS Report

LD131448 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Gorkiy (Central Russia) November, 13 TASS -- "All the plans for the acceleration of our socio-economic development are oriented to peace, not to war," Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said here today, addressing deputies to the Gorkiy regional soviet.

Andrey Gromyko dwelt in his address on the nation-wide discussion of the documents approved by the October 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, namely, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, proposed changes in the party rules and draft guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR. These documents, he stressed, contain a realistic concept of the acceleration of socio-economic development and the achievement by Soviet society of a qualitatively new state on this basis. "They are effectively working for communism, both domestically and internationally."

Characterizing the progress of the region, Andrey Gromyko noted that "motor vehicles, river vessels, machinetools, medical equipment and handicrafts made in Gorkiy are world famous."

Andrey Gromyko stressed the growing importance and role of the soviets in the life of society and in tackling key economic and social questions, and said that "the point is not merely the invigoration of the activities of the Soviets but a qualitative turn in the contents and style of their work, broader publicity and the promotion of initiative, the spirit of creativity and, in many ways, innovation." The goals formulated by the CPSU are reflected in practice also in the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium.

The president also dwelt on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. "Science, technology, new processes, the latest achievements of human genius must be put to the service of the economic and social development of the USSR, the intellectual and cultural enrichment of Soviet society and its advance to frontiers in building communism," he said.

Evaluating the international situation, Andrey Gromyko characterized it as "complex." The myth of the "Soviet threat," he pointed out, is as old as the Soviet state is.

Yet everyone knows that the USSR has not attacked anyone but, conversely, has been the target of attacks. Taking cover behind the "Soviet threat" myth, American imperialism has unleashed an unprecedented arms buildup. It uses against the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies various forms of economic pressure and is waging flagrant psychological warfare against them.

"Washington is now banking on the development of space strike weapons. Attempts are being made to dupe people so as to pass off those weapons as defensive. Public vigilance are so far merely an 'idea' and that just 'preliminary research' is being conducted. Naturally, there is not a gain of truth in these claims!"

"Multi-billion appropriations have already been set aside for the development of space weapons," Gromyko continued. "All this is being done at a time when the USA and we are conducting talks with a view to preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, to limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and to strengthening strategic stability, as the two sides agreed earlier."

Andrey Gromyko stressed that, "drawing up and implementing ambitious peaceful plans to accelerate socio-economic development, the party Central Committee, its Politbureau, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government cannot help paying very close attention to ensuring our security."

This is a constant concern and, just as concern for the further strengthening and flourishing of the homeland, it calls for the day-to-day unflagging efforts of the entire people. First and foremost, it is necessary to maintain high vigilance and to strengthen the defenses of the country in every way. Let those who want to talk to us from strength know that they have chosen the wrong people to talk to. We will be able adequately to counter every threat," Andrey Gromyko said.

He stressed that "the whole world is now looking forward to the forthcoming meeting of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with the U.S. President. Everyone realizes that a good deal will depend on its outcome.

"The Soviet side is going into that meeting not merely with good intentions. We have put forward fresh major initiatives. They were presented in detail by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France.

"First, we offered the U.S. Administration to reach agreement on a complete prohibition of space strike armaments for both sides and on truly radical reductions, by 50 per cent, in nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territories. If our proposals drew a positive request from the other side, the world situation could be drastically changed for the better, strategic stability strengthened and mutual trust enhanced."

The boldness and scope of the latest proposals of the USSR, amazed the Western world to such an extent, Gromyko continued, that today any discussions on the problems of disarmament and detente invariably focus on the Soviet initiatives. The speaker pointed out that "the leaders of the USSR led by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the delegations of the other socialist countries to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Sofia put forward a joint comprehensive program aimed at removing the nuclear threat and at ensuring a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

"It is an ambitious program. It does no damage to anyone's interests and at the same time meets the innermost aspirations of the whole of mankind, namely, the preservation of peace and life on earth. The countries of the socialist community are resolved unswervingly to work for the implementation of this program to give happiness to their peoples and to ensure the triumph of peace, freedom and justice all over the world."

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR, following the general line of the Communist Party, the speaker said in conclusion, is expanding and strengthening contacts with the parliaments of other countries, receiving many delegations, detailing deputies to other countries and vigorously popularizing the country's policy of peace, and is to continue to do so. The foreign policy of the USSR serves the interests of the whole of mankind and that is why it enjoys such a broad support of our people and all the peace-loving people of the world, Andrey Gromyko said.

Foreign Policy Highlighted

PM131747 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech by Andrey Gromyko at 13 November session of Gorkiy Oblast Soviet with the participation of the party aktiv: "Raising the Soviets' Work to the Level of the New Tasks"]

[Excerpt] Gorkiy, 13 Nov -- The "Soviet Threat" myth is as old as our state. Yet, as is known, we have attacked no one; on the contrary, we have been attacked. Taking cover behind this myth, American imperialism has mounted an unprecendented arms buildup. It uses various forms of economic pressure against us and our Warsaw Pact allies and wages an unbridled psychological war.

Washington is now gambling on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike arms. It tries to mislead people and to pass off these arms as defensive. It lulls the peoples' vigilance with claims that the preparation for "star wars" is still just an "idea" and that only "preliminary research" is being conducted. Of course, there is not a grain of truth here!

Multibillion-dollar appropriations have already been allocated to the creation [sozdaniye] of space arms. All this is being done under conditions when talks are being held between us and the United States. Their aim is in accordance with the accord previously reached -- it is precisely to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and to strengthen strategic stability.

It is natural that, in elaborating and implementing grand peaceful plans to accelerate socioeconomic development, the party's Central Committee, its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government cannot fail to devote very close attention to ensuring our security. This is a constant concern. Like the concern for the further strengthening and the prosperity of our motherland, it demands daily, unremitting effort by the entire people.

It is necessary, above all, to maintain high vigilance and strengthen the country's defense capability in every possible way. Let him who wants to speak with us in the language of force knows that he has chosen the wrong target. We will be able to make an appropriate response to any threat.

And undoubtedly the people of Gorkiy, who always display great patriotism in the defense of the motherland and its interests in the world, will spare no effort to ensure that with their labor they make a fitting contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might. The multifaceted nature of your industry will make it possible for this contribution to be even more weighty. Of course, all the plans to accelerate our socioeconomic development are oriented not toward war, but toward peace. They more than convincingly refute the fabrications about some kind of "Soviet threat." Neither we nor our friends in the socialist countries -- nor, moreover, any of the planet's peoples -- need war.

The whole world is now awaiting the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's forthcoming meeting with the U.S. President. Everyone is aware that much will depend on its results. The Soviet side is not approaching this meeting simply with good intentions. We have put forward major new initiatives. M.S. Gorbachev spoke of them in detail during his visit to France. First and foremost, we proposed to the U.S. Administration that agreement be reached on a total ban for both sides on space strike arms and on a really radical -- 50-percent -- reduction in nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. If our proposals were greeted positively by the other side, that could bring about a sharp change for the better in the world situation, strengthen strategic stability, and increase mutual trust.

The boldness and scale of the Soviet Union's new proposals had such an effect on the Western world that any discussion of the problems of disarmament and detente are now inevitably focused on our initiatives. You know that at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Sofia the Soviet Union's leaders, headed by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the other socialist countries' delegations put forward a detailed joint program aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and ensuring a change for the better in European and world affairs. It is an impressive program. It is not detrimental to anyone's interests, and at the same time it accords with the cherished aspirations of all mankind -- the preservation of peace and life on earth. The socialist community countries are fully determined to fight persistently for its implementation for the sake of their peoples' happiness, for the sake of the triumph of peace, freedom, and justice throughout the world. The USSR Supreme Soviet, following the Communist Party's general line, extends and strengthens its ties with the parliaments of foreign countries, receives many delegations, and sends its deputies abroad. We actively propagandize our country's peace-loving policy, and must continue to do so. Our foreign policy is in the interests of all mankind. That is why it enjoys the broadest support of our people and all peace-loving people on the planet.

Concluding my speech, I would like to say that all the comrades must correctly understand the purpose of holding the present oblast soviet session, especially holding it with the participation of the party aktiv. It is intended as an indication that matters must be put to rights in the city and the oblast. At the same time the party Central Committee, its Politburo, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally believe that the party organization and soviet organs are capable of doing that. The oblast leadership enjoys the necessary confidence of the CPSU Central Committee. I do not think I am mistaken in expressing profound confidence that the people of Gorkiy, like all our people, will greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner, with new successes in the cause of communist building. (A.A. Gromyko's speech was accompanied by applause.)

COVERAGE OF SOVIET MILITIA DAY

Fedorchuk Reviews Work

LD110335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1605 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Talk by Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorochuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, from the "Today Is Soviet Militia Day" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Today, Soviet Militia Day is being marked. The tradition of this holiday is connected with the historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the formation of the Soviet state. Precisely on this day, in the memorable year 1917, the workers' and peasants' militia, created by the will of the party of the working people, rose up to protect revolutionary law and order, and it continues to serve faithfully the socialist motherland and the Soviet people.

The creative atmosphere of the nationwide preparation for the 27th Communist Party Congress is determining the rhythm of work in the country. The celebration of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has convincingly shown the unanimous approval by the working people for the domestic and foreign policies of the party. Its strategic course toward the accelerated socioeconomic development of society has been thoroughly reflected in the decisions of the April and the October plenums of the party Central Committee; in the reports and speeches by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and in the published drafts of the CPSU Program and Rules, concerning the fundamental development guidelines for our country in the 12th 5-Year Plan period and up to the year 2000. These most important political documents were met by the Soviet people with a feeling of pride in the Leninist party, which is with confidence leading our country along the path of communist construction and peace.

As is fixed in the draft program, the strengthening of the legal foundation of state and social life, steady observance of socialist legality and law and order, and the improvement of the work of people's courts, of other bodies of justice, of the prosecutor's supervisory powers of the judiciary, and of the militia has been and remains to be the constant concern of the party. What is especially stressed, is the duty of state bodies to do everything necessary for ensuring the safety of socialist property; protecting personal property, honor, and dignity of citizens; resolutely combating crimes; averting any infringement of the law; and eliminating the causes which engender them. The firm and steady implementation of these requirements is the main activity and the highest duty of the militia and the internal affairs bodies. What is of paramount importance in the entire work of the militia and of each of its departments for strengthening legality and law and order, is forestalling and taking preventive measures against infringements of the law. Soviet militia and all bodies for law enforcement are ensured support by labor collectives, the broad public, and Soviet citizens. The volunteer militia groups, public groups for the maintenance of order, and the councils for preventive measures against infringements of the law are active links in the prevention of such infringements. The militia constantly relies upon aid by voluntary groups, making use of both public opinion, and the force of the law in the struggle against negative phenomena.

Prevention is an effective means for the elimination of the causes of infringements of the law and for the protection of citizens from illegal acts.

It reflects the humanist ideals of socialism, the solicitious and at the same time exacting and demanding consideration for people who are members of socialist society, family and labor collectives. No effort is to be spared to make sure that no one stumbles and crosses the line where infringement of the law begins; to persistently struggle for every man; to prevent anyone from straying from the honest way of labor and from covering the good name of the citizen with shame. The democratic institutions of our society have large possibilities and rich experience in education for serving this purpose. These goals and tasks require from militia workers high professional skillfullness. Culture, moral purity, delicacy, and great educational tact. At the same time the official militia arsenal also envisages firm, strict, and resolute measures for all situations when it is necessary without delay to halt evil; to render harmless and expose the criminal: to make sure that those who fail to have regard to what the law ordains do not escape punishment. The persistent efforts of state bodies for protection of the law, and of the public for strengthening law and order are producing real results: last year as well as this year, a reduction in the number of serious crimes was recorded, including crimes against the life, health, honor, and dignity of citizens.

Public order in towns and populated settlements is being strengthened. Carrying out the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its local bodies have carried out a number of practical measures which aim to strengthen the day-to-day ties between the militia and the public, labor collectives, eliminate shortcomings in work with cadres, improve further the duty work to forestall, uncover, and investigate crimes fully and in good time.

The strengthening of the struggle to protect reliably socialist property as an economic foundation of socialism is of great political and socioeconomic significance. As a result, the offensive attitude of the UBKhSS Service [Combating the embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation], of the investigative apparatus, the extradepartmental protection service [Vnevedomstvennaya okhrana], and other militia services has increased somewhat.

The fact that we rely on the help of the public, the strengthening of business-like interaction with the people's control posts and inspection services had made it possible for us, together with the procuracy, to halt a number of instances of embezzlement and other abuses in the agro-industrial complex, in the construction and transport industries, in trade and the services sphere and in supplies of petroleum products. All such facts are made public, while embezzlers and bribetakers, irrespective of what posts they happen to occupy, are strictly brought to task.

At the same time, it is not yet everywhere that due measures have been taken to prevent encroachments upon the people's property from taking place: in a number of places, all types of scroungers and speculators, making a pretty penny out of the so-called deficit, feel, with the connivance of the administration of enterprises and militia, that they can act with freedom and impunity.

The draft party program emphasizes the paramount significance of urgently eradicating theft, the private property mentality, and greed. The militia will continue to enhance both its responsibilities and its professional skills, so that with the aid of the public and labor collectives, an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward any encroachments upon the people's property or attempts to use it for one's own mercenary aims is created everywhere; so that a halt is put to attempts to profit from unearned income and to other antisocial forms of acquiring material benefits.

Essential measures also are being taken to improve further the protection of citizens' private property. A significant amount of effort by the militia and volunteer militia groups is focused on ensuring public order in towns and in the countryside. The adoption of exhaustive measures that put a halt to the unbridled hooligan activities, encroachments on one's personal dignity, and to foolhardiness behind the wheel alike depends, to a considerable extent, on the precision, coordination, professional culture, and responsibility of militia duty patrols, the Criminal Investigation Division and State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate.

With these purposes in mind, interaction is being improved between the militia and members of the volunteer militia groups in residential districts and rest places, especially in the evening and at night; on the outskirts of populated settlements; in suburban trains, at stations, and on main transport routes. The role of divisional militia inspectors is enhanced as far as the prevention of infringements of the law is concerned. Local soviets of people's deputies devote much attention to their work. There are quite a few true experts among the divisional inspectors; they have been accorded great public appreciation.

They rely extensively on help from the public and on public law protection groups. The Ministry of Internal Affairs requires that divisional inspectors be capable of exerting a skillful and preventive influence upon adolescents who have come up in front of the courts but failed to embark on a path to mend their ways; on parasites and alcoholics; family rowdies; on families that are in a bad way; and on difficult adolescents.

Measures that are being adopted -- in accordance with the party's decisions -- to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism are dictated by a genuine concern for the people's moral and physical health. The main content of these measures is not just the struggle against individual instances of drunkenness, but also the overcoming of drunkenness as a social phenomenon, sobriety firmly gaining the upper hand everywhere with everyone joining in.

As a result of the reduction in sales and in the consumption of spirits and the stepping up of struggle against hooch-making, violations of the law while intoxicated have tangibly gone down. For instance, the number of victims of drunken drivers has fallen by almost a third. There are, however, no grounds for complacency.

The CPSU Central Committee in a recent decision, stressed that the struggle for sobriety is only in its early stages and must consistently gather momentum. Here and there spirits are removed from shop counters with great reluctance. Many trade workers have had to be called to account for infringements of the rules on their sale. There are still many home-brewers; there are spirits speculators among some shop assistants, taxi drivers, hotel employees, members of railway stations' staff, and engine conductors. The militia will implement firmly and unswervingly the norms of the anti-alcohol laws and together with the public persistently will struggle for the eradication of drunkenness.

The Soviet militia is conducting its work under conditions of unremitting attention and increased exactingness on the part of the party and the people. Thanks to the everyday attention of the party and administrative, the militia's basic ties have been strengthened by key workers. A large number of those sent by labor collectives, including more than (?55,000) Communists, has entered the militia's service, which has considerably strengthened the party nucleus.

The influence of the political bodies, of party and Komsomol organizations and subunits, on the ideological and political education and the conscious fulfillment of official duty by staff has risen. During the past 3 years more than 12,000 employees of the bodies for internal affairs were given state awards. The election of 18,500 employees as people's deputies of the local soviets testifies to the high trust. But we realize, comrades, that the operational and official preventive activity, and the skill of resolving duties in close cooperation with the working people still are lagging behind present requirements. Discussing the pre-congress documents, party organizations and collectives of bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are exactingly and demandingly assessing the results of their work, and outlining concrete ways to overcome shortcomings and enhance the responsibility of each employee for the work entrusted to him. The collegium and the political directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs constantly study public opinion on the work of the militia; any signs of shortcomings and every complaint are looked into with particular care. Bureaucratism, conceit, callousness, rudeness, and any ever so small show of unconscientiousness are incompatible with the high vocation of the Soviet militiaman, the guardian of law and order, and they strictly are being stopped. For the Soviet militia there is no higher duty than faithful and devoted service to the people on the basis of the unswerving observance of socialist legality. Everything that is necessary for the militia's activity always and in every respect to correspond to the high requirements of the society of developed socialism, will continue to be done.

Comrades, on behalf of the collegium and the political directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, permit me to cordially congratulate the workers of the Soviet militia, the veterans, and the volunteer militia groups on their holiday and to wish success to all who, while fulfilling their professional and civic duty, selflessly guard socialist law and order.

Fedorchuk Interview

PM111829 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[Interview with USSR Internal Affairs Minister V.V. Fedorchuk by "our correspondent" V. Bogdanov: "Treasuring Trust" -- date and place not stated]

[Text] [Bogdanov] The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program submitted for nationwide discussion has set great new tasks for the law enforcement organs. In this connection, what demands are now being made on the militia's work?

[Fedorchuk] As the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program clearly specifies, "the consolidation of the legal basis of state and social life and the unswerving observance of socialist law and order" has been and remains a subject of constant concern for our party. Special emphasis is placed on the state organs' obligation "to do everything necessary to ensure the safekeeping of socialist property and the protection of citizens' personal property, honor, and dignity, to wage a resolute struggle against crime, to prevent any law violations, and to eliminate the reasons which give rise to them."

The nationwide struggle launched everywhere for the consolidation of order and discipline and the eradication of everything which contradicts the norms of morality and the law now requires from every person a high degree of inner mobilization, ideological maturity, and selfless service to the common cause. These demands apply to an even greater degree to the internal affairs organs workers.

And that is understandable: To have the moral right to educate others, to defend the principles of social justice, the MVD workers must themselves be the bearers of a lofty morality and an example of irreprochable personal conduct.

[Bogdanov] The prestige of the MVD's organs and of its employees as a whole is quite high among the people. Could you describe the main features of today's militia worker -- a veritable knight without fear or reproach?

[Fedorchuk] F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, who did a lot to educate the first Soviet militiamen, noted: "The concept and idea of the militiaman must be linked only with honor, justice, legality, courtesy, culture, and the other best qualities of irreproachable people." I think that these words even now are the best description of the demands on militia employees.

The concept of the "honor of the uniform" has always existed. These words sometimes serve as cover for illegal actions. In no circumstances can I agree with an ironic attitude toward this important concept. After all, it is a question of the genuine professional honor and duty of the internal affairs organs workers to the party and people. Guarding the honor of the uniform in the political sense means corresponding to the lofty spiritual qualities inherent in the man of the new world, having a profound awareness of the tremendous political importance of the tasks set the MVD organs and the full responsibility for their exemplary solution; being able, for all the exactingness and strictness in the struggle to fulfill the laws, to be always fair, tactful, and able to win Soviet people's respect and trust; preventing someone transgressing the law from taking an incorrect step, and at the same time being strict and implacable toward persistent violators of the law -- that is the militia's profoundly humanitarian function.

[Bogdanov] There are many highly qualified specialists in our militia. But of itself education does not always make it possible to display lofty moral and professional qualities. What is being done today in this direction?

[Fedorchuk] The measures taken recently by the party and government to reinforce cadres and the in-depth study of the professional, moral-political, and personal qualities of the applicants for service in the MVD organs enable us to select suitable people.

Every year the USSR MVD educational establishments produce a large detachment of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. Higher courses operate for criminal investigation worker and workers employed in combatting embezzlements of socialist property and speculation [BKhSS], as do training centers for the rank and file staff. Employees here master modern equipment and scientific methods of the struggle for law and order. Right now 87 percent of the command personnel have higher and secondary specialized education. Specialists with diplomas make up 96 percent of BKhSS personnel and 87 percent of criminal investigation personnel, and 77 percent of sector inspectors. Some 83 percent of investigators have higher education and 94 percent of rank and file militiamen have secondary education.

The creation of a reliable, skilled nucleus of cadres in the main services, the galvanization of the official operational activity of the criminal investigation and BKhSS apparatuses and militia investigators and sector inspectors, and the enhancement of the role of the patrol post service in safeguarding public order make it possible to resolve successfully the complex and responsible tasks of the struggle against crime and the further consolidation of law and order and legality.

The stepping up of the struggle against manifestations of crime and violations of law and order and the measures which the party and, under its leadership, the law enforcement organs are taking to reinforce legality are having beneficial influence on the economy, social life, and people's mood. Public order has been strengthened in the country's cities and villages. A reduction in the crime rate has been observed in the majority of union republics. This year, for instance, there was a reduction in the number of serious crimes including murders, grievous bodily harm, and robbery with violence. Embezzlements were prevented and detected more actively. The working people have really felt an increase in the promptness and keenness of the response to law violations.

Unfortunately, as a result of errors in the admission procedure, shortcomings in educational work, and sometimes even lack of control, instances of negligence, idleness, and sometimes rudeness and callousness on the part of individual employees appear. Newspaper editorial offices and we in the ministry still receive letters reporting that a militiaman has walked past a rampaging hooligan or refused a call for help...

We view each such case as an extraordinary occurrence and the culprits are strictly sanctioned, right up to being dismissed from the internal affairs organs. Thus, for instance, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA recently reported on P. Mirnyy, a sector inspector at the Tselinskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Section, Rostov Oblast, who used his official position to resolve personal matters and failed to respond to citizens' reports of law violations. The Rostov Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration leadership, having carefully checked these facts, took the justified decision to dismiss P. Mirnyy from his post and to expel him from the internal affairs organs for discrediting the title of militia worker.

It is characteristic that in the majority of cases it is at the demand of personnel meetings that militia collectives are relieved of violators of discipline and legality, of indifferent and irresponsible employees who embroider on the state of the struggle against crime, and, of course, of those who behave in an arrogant and unseemly fashion, committing abuses for selfish or other considerations. This helps to normalize the atmosphere in the collectives and to enhance the staffers' mutual exactingness and their responsibility for the matter in hand.

[Bogdanov] "My militia protects me..." Everyone knows these words of the poet. They express the nationwide recognition of and trust in our militia. It is all the more intolerable when a dishonest State Automobile Inspectorate [GAI] inspector, OBKhSS worker, or a militiaman who has been rude to someone compromises this trust. How do you assess public opinion of the organs' staffers right now?

[Fedorchuk] Although there are still many shortcomings in the conservation of public order, we cannot speak of a lowering of the prestige of the internal affairs organs in the eyes of the population. Preparing for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress, we assess self-critically what has been done and existing shortcomings and omissions and outline ways of overcoming them on the basis of the broad use of the leading experience of the best employees, organs, and subunits.

MVD employees encounter negative phenomena more frequently than other citizens and service in a number of cases is connected with great physical and psychological burdens and sometimes a danger to their lives. That is why it is so essential to have comradely mutual aid, a sense that help is at hand, a supremely honest attitude toward each other, and confidence in the support of those who are next to you at a difficult minute.

But of course the main criterion of an employee's degree of professional training is to be found in his behavior, deeds, actions, specific deeds, and the results of his activity. Militia Major A.P. Kuzminykh, senior investigator of the Zavodskiy Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Section, Yoshkar-ola City, was awarded the medal "for excellent service in safeguarding public order" by an RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree for the courage and valor he displayed in apprehending an armed criminal. A member of the internal affairs section party bureau and chairman of the people's control group, on the basis of the results of his work for last year he was recognized as the republic's best investigator. An award has also been presented to Militia Captain A.V. Kovalskiy, chief of the Partizansk Gorispolkom Internal Affairs section criminal investigation department, Maritime Kray, who with a group of comrades, despite the wound he had received, overpowered armed criminals who had attacked a taxi driver.

I could cite many other names. In 2 years over 1,800 MVD employees have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for the courage they have displayed and their selfless execution of their official duty. It is their deeds which comprise the Soviet Militia's genuine prestige.

Of course, the ill-considered and, still more, the illegal actions of individual employees have an adverse effect on the public opinion of the militia. And there is scarcely any need to single out any particular service in this respect -- the GAI, BKhSS, or the patrol post service. If a callous, discourteous, or dishonest man has found himself in our ranks, he leaves a stain on all militia employees, irrespective of the subunit in which he works. And we will continue resolutely and uncompromisingly to rid ourselves of such people who do not deserve trust, who are callous and irresponsible, who are arrogant, or who abuse their official position.

[Bogdanov] I remember from my childhood that our village militiaman Uncle Grisha -- the terror of all brawlers -- was a real authority to the villagers. Are there sector inspectors now like Lipatov's Aniskin [Reference to the hero of a work by the Soviet writer Lipatov] -- Wise, kind, humane, and, naturally, strict?

[Fedorchuk] Undoubtedly, there are many such employees. Militia Captain I.G. Golubchenko, militia sector inspector at the Verkhne-Mamonskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Section, Voronezh Oblast, has given nearly 30 years to service in the internal affairs organs. For a number of years he has been seeking to solve all the crimes committed in the sector under his charge. Communist Golubchenko performs a large amount of public work and is a deputy of the rural soviet and chairman of the subunit's council of mentors.

An operationally complex sector is under the charge of Militia Captain V.F. Usov, sector inspector of the Belinskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Section, Penza Oblast. Nonetheless he successfully resolves all the conflict situations which arise here and works precisely and skillfully, relying on assistance from the public. There are no unsolved crimes on the territory of which he is in charge and a struggle is actively under way against home distilling, drunkenness, and alcoholism.

These and other sector inspectors are achieving success with the support of the population and readily convey their knowledge, achievements, and experience to junior employees. In the militia collectives most employees are people with a high sense of public duty for whom the main thing is the consolidation of law and order.

In conclusion I want to convey congratulations on their holiday and wishes for successes to the militia's employees, veterans and youth, the voluntary people's militia, and all those who, fulfilling their official or civic duty, are selflessly guarding socialist law and order.

Gladyshev Notes Accomplishments

LD101627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Nov 85

[From the "Time, Events, People" program introduced by editor Vladimir Konyukhov; talk by Major General Viktor Ivanovich Gladyshev, chief of the USSR MVD Political Directorate, on the occasion of Militia Day; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Summary] "Today all efforts are being directed at strengthening the militia's ties with labor collectives and the public. At the recommendation of party and Komsomol organizations, enterprises and farms, more than 55,000 workers and collective farm workers have gone to work in the militia [time period not stated] and are working well. This helps further to strengthen militia ranks and to strengthen workers' responsibility for ensuring law and order. In the last two years USSR decorations and medals have been awarded to more than 1,800 workers of MVD organs for courageous feats accomplished during the course of their work.

"Voluntary public order patrols have been created in cities and populated areas. Under the leadership of party, Komsomol and trade union organizations great educational work is being conducted at enterprises by public councils for preventing law-breaking. In the last few years they have started functioning more actively, including in the area of ensuring the safety of public property.

"Protecting the socialist economy from criminal encroachments and removing the reasons and conditions which facilitate the squandering of state public property occupies a large place in our work. The offensive against plunderers has been intensified and criminals are being actively exposed. Thus, the internal affairs organs of the Kazakh SSR exposed a group of comprising a number of officials and materially-responsible people who had worked at the Aksu sugar works and at rayon consumer cooperatives' unions in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. Headed by the former director of the Sarkand procurement office Bekarov, they, by means of raising losses to too high a level, created surpluses and stole them. Money and valuables to the value of R300,000 were confiscated from the criminals. They suffered a deserved punishment".

"Internal affairs organs have an important task in the further strengthening of public order, especially preventing law-breaking. A significant role in this work is played by district inspectors who are directly linked with the population.

"Particular attention is now focused on carrying out anti-alcohol legislation. The public, voluntary people's militia and labor collectives are giving great assistance in this work to organs of the militia. These measures are already bearing fruit. Everybody can notice that there is more order to be found now in the streets, in public places and on transport".

"On their holiday Soviet militia reaffirm their readiness to apply all their efforts to fulfill tasks in maintaining law and order.

"On behalf of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Political Directorate, I would like to congratulate from the bottom of my heart, workers in the militia, voluntary assistants, and the voluntary people's militia, on our common holiday, and to wish them new successes in their activities".

Kapitonov Attends Meeting

LD102133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Born of October, the Soviet militia bears with honor the lofty title of representatives of people's power. It vigilantly protects public order, socialist property, the interests of the state and the rights and freedoms of Soviet people. This was stressed today at a festive meeting devoted to Soviet Militia Day in Moscow. In the Presidium were Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Savinkin, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the CPSU Central Committee; the heads of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

The meeting was addressed by Army General Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs. Participants in the meeting gave assurances that workers in the organs of internal affairs will continue in the future to stand guard of the interests of the socialist state, firmly and decisively to fight against any antisocial manifestations.

REVELATIONS LEAD TO ARREST OF GORKIY OFFICIALS

PM081102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct First Edition p 3

[Replies by Yu. Khristoradnov, first secretary the Gorkiy CPSU Obkom, and L. Vidonov, Gorkiy Oblast deputy prosecutor and senior legal counselor, under the rubric "Following PRAVDA Items": "'Not Officially, But for Friendship's Sake'"]

[Text] Yu. Khristoradnov, first secretary of Gorkiy CPSU Obkom: The article "Not Officially But for Friendship's Sake." published by PRAVDA 28 August, has been examined at a CPSU obkom bureau session. The criticism contained in the article has been deemed correct.

The party obkom has drawn principled conclusions regarding its practical work to further strengthen party and state discipline, enhance cadres' responsibility, and develop criticism and self-criticism within the oblast party organization in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums.

The obkom bureau condemned the instances of abuse and bribe-taking by Markova, Klementyeva, and Nikishin, former leaders of the public catering administration and the state trading inspectorate. They have been dismissed from their official positions and expelled from the CPSU, and criminal proceedings have been instituted against them.

The Dzerzhinsk Party Gorkom has severely reprimanded Gorispolkom Deputy Chairman Yu. Kilyachkov for personal immodesty and use of official position for personal purposes, and made an entry in his record card. A city soviet session relieved him from his duties. Party proceedings have been instituted against Gorispolkom Chairman Yu. Makarov.

Oblispolkom Deputy Chairman A. Makiyevskiy has been severely reprimanded, and A. Smirnov, chief of the CPSU Obkom's trade and consumer services section, has been reprimanded for inadequate monitoring of the organization of public catering, resulting in instances of abuse by cadres.

A. Alekseyev, secretary of the Dzerzhinsk CPSU Gorkom, has been reprimanded for shortcomings in work to strengthen discipline and increase cadres' responsibility.

Oblispolkom Chairman V. Semenov's attention has been drawn to serious shortcomings in the organization of public catering, resulting in abuses within the system of services for the population.

The oblispolkom has been ordered to review the staff of the collegium of the oblast public catering administration and its local subdivisions and to reinforce it with skilled and conscientious workers capable of ensuring the elimination of the shortcomings which have come to light, taking steps to intensify monitoring of the correct utilization of resources and the development of the material and technical base, and fundamentally improving the work of the monitoring and auditing service.

It was deemed inappropriate to further employ V. Yegorov as deputy chief of the oblast public catering administration.

Party gorkoms and raykoms have been instructed to enhance the responsibility of Communists in leadership positions for the observance of party discipline and socialist legality, and also to step up their work on selecting, placing, and educating cadres, ensuring monitoring of the activity of enterprises in the services sphere, and galvanizing workers' and public control.

L. Vidonov, Gorkiy Oblast deputy prosecutor and senior legal counselor: criminal proceedings for bribe-taking and embezzlement of state property at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Gorkiy Oblispolkom's public catering administration have been instituted as a result of revelations contained in the article "Not Officially, but for Friendship's Sake." The investigation is being conducted by a group of investigators from the internal affairs directorate's investigations administration. The case investigation is under the supervision of the investigations administration of the Gorkiy Oblast prosecutor's office.

The investigation has established that a system of embezzlement, forgery of official documents, and bribe-taking had developed within the Gorkiy Oblispolkom's public catering administration and its subordinate institutions, spreading to all components of this organization -- from the ordinary canteen to the public catering administration itself.

Klementyeva, Ovsyannikova, Stepanyuk, and other workers of the administration's monitoring and auditing section have been arrested for bribe-taking. They testified in the course of the investigation that Markova, chief of the public catering administration, had also engaged in bribe-taking through extortion and blackmail. She had involved dozens of her subordinates in embezzlement and bribery.

The Gorkiy Oblispolkom has consented that criminal proceedings be instituted against Markova. He has been arrested.

Criminal proceedings for bribery and embezzlement of state property have also been instituted against Pyashina, former director of Dzerzhinsk's no 2 canteen trust, who had repeatedly paid bribes to Markova.

The case investigation continues.

EDITORIAL ON PARTY'S ECONOMIC DRAFT GUIDELINES

PM121034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Economic Strategy"]

[Text] Yesterday the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 were published and approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum.

It is a document of massive political significance. It reveals the party's economic strategy and expands the tenets of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, which are translated into the language of specific plan targets in relation to such a crucial stage of its implementation as the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through the Year 2000.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, the draft largely accords with the party's program demands on the acceleration of economic growth and simultaneous solution of such strategic tasks as the improvement of the people's well-being, the strengthening of the economic potential, and the maintenance of our motherland's defense might at the proper level.

The party's plans are based on a strong foundation. Soviet people's labor has created a mighty economic, scientific and technical, and cultural potential. Our country has highly skilled cadres and possesses powerful industry and large-scale mechanized agriculture. The USSR is a world leader in many spheres of science and technology. In the course of fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, a large step forward has been taken in improving Soviet people's well-being and developing all economic sectors.

The steady boosting of the people's material and cultural living standards has been and remains the supreme goal of the party's economic strategy. The attainment of this goal demands the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the comprehensive intensification and improvement of production efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress. In a historically brief time -- three 5-year plans -- productive forces and production relations are to be raised to a qualitatively new level: scientific and technical progress is to be cardinally accelerated: rapid advancement is to be ensured in strategic areas of economic development: and a production potential is to be created equal in size to the entire accumulated potential of the past.

A new technical reconstruction of the national economy will be carried out and on that basis the material and technical base of society will be transformed. The most progressive production processes and flexible production units will be utilized. Electrification, chemicalization, robotization, and computerization of production will become more and more widespread and biotechnology will find wider and wider applications. All this will make it possible over the next 15 years to nearly double the country's national income, improve social labor productivity by 130-150 percent, and thus take a decisive step in implementing the program task attaining the highest world level in this indicator.

Under current conditions and in the future the overall enhancement of economic measures is one of the decisive factors of intensification. Resource savings must become a decisive means of satisfying the national economy's growing need for extra material resources. Some 75-80 percent of the increase in requirements for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials must be met by economies.

It is planned to reduce the energy-intensiveness of national income by at least 1.4 times and to nearly halve metal-intensiveness. To do this it is necessary to make comprehensive use of natural and material resources, eliminate losses and irrational expenditures everywhere, and make extensive use of secondary products and by-products in the economy.

Our country possesses a mighty production potential. It is necessary to increase the loading of capacities and increase the return on capital. More vigorous efforts are to be made than in the past to introduce scientific and technical innovations and strengthen the integration of science and production. It is necessary to accelerate the restructuring of the economy and to concentrate capital investments in priority areas of national economic development, primarily the renewal of fixed production capital and the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises. Construction workers are called upon to reduce the cost of operations and improve their organization. This will make it possible in the next decade to reduce the time taken to construct or reconstruct facilities by a factor of 1.5-2.

The aim is to ensure the harmonious economic and social development of the union republics, which make up the country's integrated national economic complex, and efficient collaboration between all its components. Sectors and production facilities determining scientific and technical progress and the solution of social tasks are to be developed at preferential rates. Machine building is to develop and a fundamental improvement in the technical standard of output is to be effected at a particularly rapid rate. In order to improve the country's fuel and power balance it is planned to increase electricity generation at nuclear power stations by a factor of at least 5-7 and gas extraction by a factor of 1.6-1.8.

The 12th 5-Year Plan will see the start of a marked shift in the direct of the intensification of all production. The main task of the 5-year plan is to increase the rate and effectiveness of economic development on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress, retooling and reconstructing production, making intensive use of the established production potential, and improving the management system and economic mechanism and on this basis to achieve further improvement in the Soviet people's well-being.

In order to carry out the plans on schedule there need to be new approaches to the solution of all economic tasks. Paramount significance is attached to the accelerated renewal of the production apparatus, primarily on the basis of the more rapid replacement of low-efficiency equipment with progressive, highly productive equipment. An inventory must be taken of all fixed production capital and more than one-third of the active capital [aktivnaya chast] must be renewed. It is necessary to withdraw at least twice as much obsolete capital as in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The key political and economic task of the 5-year plan is the all-around acceleration of scientific and technical progress. To this end, the role of science and technology in the qualitative transformation of production forces, the transfer of the economy onto a footing of comprehensive intensification, and the improvement of social production efficiency and output quality should be resolutely increased. At the same time, the orientation of scientific and technical development toward the resolution of social tasks must be strengthened.

The party's course toward increasing the people's well-being is also expressed in the systematic development of the agro-industrial complex. Here the main task is to achieve a steady growth in agricultural production, to supply the country reliably with food products and agricultural raw materials, and to pool the efforts of all sectors of the complex to obtain high end results in accordance with the USSR Food Program.

One of the most important tasks for all sectors, republics, and regions without exception is to increase their contribution to the resolution of the multifaceted tasks associated with increasing Soviet people's well-being and to ensure the consistent implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000. This will make it possible to satisfy more fully Soviet people's growing material needs and to influence social measures toward the development of production and the growth of its efficiency.

An important feature of the party's economic strategy is to improve the management of the national economy, with a view to ensuring the organic unity and efficient interaction of planning, economic levers and incentives, organizational structures of management, and the development of local initiatives and enterprises. The new methods of economic management must orient the labor collectives and management organs toward the resolute transition to the use of intensive factors for developing production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the reduction of expenditures, and the fullest possible satisfaction of social needs.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 have been submitted for nationwide discussion. The results of the discussion will be taken into account during the final examination and approval of the Basic Guidelines at the 27th CPSU Congress.

"The most important thing that we must ensure in the discussion process," M.S. Gorbachev noted, "is a businesslike approach and an orientation toward the resolution of concrete practical questions. It is necessary to ensure that the meetings and discussions are meaningful, without ostentation, exaggeration, or stage management. Leading party, state, and economic cadres must play the most active part."

Labor collectives and primary components -- sectors, teams, livestock units, and laboratories -- must be centers for the study and explanation of the precongress documents. Here concrete discussions are now developing about how to complete the current 5-year plan more successfully and enter the new, 12th 5-Year Plan with an increased place of labor. It should be taken into account that in the process of formation of plans for the new 5-year plan the old approaches to the task in hand are still felt. There are still some economic leaders who continue to seek to "squeeze out" more material, labor and financial resources, to plan the construction of new capacities, and to obtain reduced plans for the production of output. Those taking part in the discussion of the precongress documents are called upon to come out actively against the old approaches to the resolution of economic and social problems and to assert the new approach more boldly. No useful thought or valuable proposal should go unnoticed.

The party's line of accelerating socioeconomic development is warmly approved by all Soviet people. This is convincingly indicated by the course of the discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the draft party statutes with the proposed changes.

The outlined targets can be reached only through intensive, productive labor. This idea was expressed with particular force at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum. The time for still more energetic actions has now come. Concrete actions and purposeful efforts are needed on the part of every Soviet person, every production and scientific collective, and every management component.

Party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called upon to mobolize all our potential and all our resources for the successful fulfillment of current and long-term tasks and to make skillful use of the human factor. Organization, order, and discipline should be strengthened in every way and still more active use should be made of moral and material incentives to labor. It is important to open up a broad scope for the best experience, initiative, and creativity and to create the most favorable conditions for each collective to improve the efficiency and quality of work. It is necessary to improve the forms and orient it toward the attainment of the best results in labor.

Soviet people are fully determined to successfully fulfill state plans and socialist pledges for 1985, to make an energetic start on the 12th 5-Year Plan, and thereby to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

LAND RECULTIVATION INSTITUTED IN SIBERIA

LD110652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Vladimir Ryabko commentary]

[Summary] Siberian scientists are working on an extensive program of land recultivation. Vladimir Ryabko comments, saying that fertile land is lost when towns, GES's, railways and pipeline are built. Open cast mining -- and this method represents some 70 percent of mining of the USSR -- causes losses of land and furthermore, 100-meter-high or more heaps are created by the quarries, as for example in the Kuzbass. The situation is similar in the coal deposits in the south of the Krasnoyarsk Kray. Scientists of the Institute of Soil Sciences and Agrochemistry of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other Siberian institutes for many years have been looking for ways to restore the damaged soils. They have submitted scientific recommendations and developed technologies to create filled [nasypnoy] soils. This technology has been tested in some areas, for example in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, where 35 quintals of winter wheat per hectare are obtained on recultivated soil. Good results are also being obtained in Siberia on recultivated soil at the Nazarovo and Irsha-Borodinskiy coal deposits. Scientists also use the forest recultivation methods. Soil recultivation is taking place throughout the USSR. About 950,000 hectares have been recultivated in the country during the current 5-year plan and the economic effect represents approximately R340 million. In the next 5-year plan the recultivation work will be increased further.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS VASKHNIL PROCEEDINGS

PM110841 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 2

[V. Shaykin, V. Fofanov report: "The Lofty Mission of Scientists: Session of the VASKHNIL General Meeting"]

[Text] Agriculture and the whole of the country's agro-industrial complex face major and complex tasks today. And they must be resolved in the briefest possible space of time. The nature of the scientific and technical arsenal of this extensive sphere of many millions of people's production activity today and how it can be better utilized for the intensification of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, the enhancement of the efficiency of their work, and the improvement of its quality indicators were discussed at the session of the general meeting of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL] held in Moscow 30 October.

Academician A.A. Nikonov, president of VASKHNIL, examined in his report various aspects of the scientific development and realization of systems of carrying out agriculture in the conditions of intensification of production and acceleration of scientific and technical progress. He stressed: The draft new edition of the CPSU Program sets the task of introducing scientific farming systems and intensive techniques everywhere, improving land utilization and increasing fertility, and achieving a significant increase in the yield of all agricultural crops and in livestock productivity. The efficient operation of the agro-industrial complex and the full satisfaction of the population's requirements for its products are a necessary condition of the country's socioeconomic progress.

The measures adopted since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum have had a beneficial influence on the development of agricultural production. The average annual volume of output in 1983-1984 increased by 8.9 percent compared with the previous 2 years, and by 7 percent on a per capita basis. But in a number of the most important indicators serious laggardness is evident. This applies to the production of grain livestock products, labor productivity, and the use of resources. In the next 5-year plan their rate of growth must be considerably accelerated. The transition to scienfically substantiated farming systems on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz will be considerably accelerated and will directly promote this.

This is a huge, truly inexhaustible reserve.

I would like to note one natural law, the president said. Analysis of the work of leading farms irrespective of specialization and geographical location shows that they have elaborated and are applying a farming system which is suitable for local conditions, financial autonomy and the collective contract is in operation everywhere, technological discipline is high everywhere, and everywhere they are on good terms with science and heed it. But what about the other kolkhozes and sovkhozes? Zonal farming systems began to be elaborated as long ago as the mid-fifties, then they were improved and enlarged on in all parameters over many years. Now they gather together much experimental material and leading experience from a large number of farms. But as was noted by the keynote speaker and also by I.A. Sikovskiy, general director of the Elita science and production association in Kurgan Oblast, Academician G.A. Bogdanov, chairman of the presidium of the Southern Department of VASKhNiL, V.G. Stroganov, director of the Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Economics of Agriculture, and other speakers, these systems need to be substantially improved, since originally they were not sufficiently oriented toward adaptation to specific natural conditions, soil protection against erosion, the conservation of humus, a high standard of production, the rapid improvement of labor productivity and output quality, and the most active possible utilization of the human factor.

Moreover, they are not linked sufficiently with production plans. This lessens the significance of the systems and at the same time robs the plans of scientific substantiation, as a result of which, not infrequently, the plans go unfulfilled in particular indicators. To this day the zonal systems are still basically only recommendations and nothing more, and are not made part of the conditions at each farm -- that is, they do not act as an effective factor, with the force of law, to promote the all-around development of production; as before, they exist, so to speak, at zonal or oblast level, but in effect are not present where they should be applied. It is therefore a most important task for institutes and experimental stations, in conjunction with kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists, agriculture administration, and other organs, to elaborate a system for each individual farm, based on its natural and economic characteristics and production plans, to ensure that the system is adhered to, and on this basis to seek a consistent increase in crop and milk yields and weight gains.

The elaboration of standard [etalonnyy] farming systems is taking on great significance. Thus in Stavropol Kray it is already taking place widely -- with the use of mathematical methods and computers. Apart from KRA scientific centers, institutes of the VASKhNiL and the USSR Academy of Sciences take part in this work.

Another new element is that with the development of links between sectors, all spheres of the agro-industrial complex are coming together to form a single production process. That is why systems of a more integrated nature are now required -- that is, systems which cover all agro-industrial production as a whole. Within this framework agriculture must be organically linked with other sectors and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex so as to ensure that they are mutually balanced and are in technological, organizational, and economic unity.

The session participants devoted particular attention to the intensification of grain farming, feed production, and livestock raising. After all, it is clear that unless every kolkhoz or sovkhoz develops production on the basis of a comprehensively substantiated farming system, the tremendous material resources now at the disposal of the agro-industrial complex will not yield the proper results. And production has to be increased very considerably. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in his speech at the party and economic aktiv conference in Tselinograd on 7 September of this year, it is necessary to bring about a situation where in any year when weather conditions are unfavorable, the country receives at least 200 million metric tons of grain, while when conditions are normal it receives 250 millon tons or more. That is the strategic task for farming for the next few years. And meat production must total 21-22 million metric tons. In order to reach that level, it is necessary first of all to radically restructure all practical work, orienting it toward the extremely full utilization of scientific and technical achievements and leading experience: After all, intensification itself is the materialization and concrete embodiment of those achievements and experience.

Paramount significance is attached to scientific support for intensive techniques in arable farming. It is here that the concentration of resources makes it possible to obtain the greatest returns. That is why, in the next 5-year plan, priority significance is attached to the cultivation of grain and other crops by these techniques. The first results of their application indicate that the average increase in yield in winter grain cultivated according to intensive techniques is 10.2 quintals, and in spring crops it is 4.3 quintals per hectare.

Certain scientific centers -- the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Corn, the Lipetsk and Ivano-Frankovsk experimental stations -- are doing active work to study local peculiarities and make wide use of intensive techniques in practice, but many research institutions are not coping so well with this task. On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and even at institutes' experimental production farms there have been gross violations of techniques, which have nullified the effect of other measures. Thus in a number of regions of Siberia wheat was badly lodged because it had not been treated with growth inhibitors, in particular TUR [expansion unknown], yet large stockpiles of these substances were sitting in the dumps. Nor were the proper measures taken against diseases such as rust and root rot and against weeds.

The session participants noted that the transition to intensive techniques will be largely determined by how well the sector institutes and experimental stations, as well as the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves, learn the lessons of this year, how persistently they work to improve intensive techniques and train and improve the qualifications of cadres, and whether they manage to increase the return on expenditure.

The return on outlay on mineral fertilizers, even where intensive techniques are used, is still very low: This year only 4 kg of grain from winter crops and 7 kg from spring crops was obtained per kilogram of active ingredients. The desire was clearly expressed at the session to speed up the creation of technological centers for grain crops based at zonal and sector institutes in grain growing regions and to bring their structure and plans into line with present-day requirements.

The scientists also pointed out that it is time to take a new look at the varieties of grain crops. In many extensive regions, for instance Siberia, Northern Kazakhstan, and Russia's non-Chernozem Zone, there is an acute shortage of early-ripening but sufficiently productive varieties, and at the same time many late-ripening varieties have been assigned to these regions which sometimes do not have time to ripen, particularly where they are cultivated by intensive techniques, on rich soil, which leads to a considerable fall in yields and in grain quality. Selection centers are called upon to pay special attention to this avenue of work. Although the number of varieties made available for state variety testing every year is large and appears to indicate the high efficiency of that work, at best one in three is assigned to a region, and that one is usually not much better in terms of yield than those already being cultivated. And of course, it is no accident that to this day large areas are occupied by varieties which were being cultivated back in the fifties -- for instance, Saratovskaya 29 and Skala among spring wheats, Bezostaya 1 and Mironovskaya 808 among winter varieties, and others. Can that be right?

By way of an example of interinstitute collectives working very productively in the selection field mention was made at the session of the group of scientists united under the title "North" to create early-ripening corn hybrids, headed by VASKhNiL Academician G.S. Galeyev. The early-ripening hybrid "collective 172 TV" which they developed gives high yields of dry grain -- some 70 quintals per hectare, and that is in the northernmost zone of cultivation of this crop for grain. Corn selection on the most up-to-date basis is also being developed by the Gibrid and Dnepr science and production associations. But it is necessary everywhere, at all selection centers and for all crops, to sharply improve the standard of selection work, substantially improve primary seed growing, and to strengthen its technical base: After all, even many of the best zoned varieties are not widely used in the fields, purely because of the lack of seed. The selection and seed growing sphere, the scientists noted, still urgently needs to be provided with modern equipment, instruments, small-scale machinery, and computers.

The scientists have to resolve equally important tasks in terms of providing scientific support for the transfer of livestock raising to more intensive techniques. This requires, first, an increase in the genetic potential for livestock and poultry productivity, second, the maximum development of feed production and an increase in its protein content, and, third, a sharp reduction in the level of animal morbidity.

The qualitative restructuring of agro-industrial production requires fundamentally new solutions everywhere, on all farms. These are possible only on the basis of the utilization of the latest scientific achievements. S.V. Pavliv, first secretary of Stryyskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom in Lvov Oblast, V.A. Semenov, general director of the Belogorka science and production association in Leningrad Oblast, and others told the session participants how much these achievements can offer, what unusual changes they lead to on the farms, and what system should be used for applying them.

We have been using a rational system of farming based on modern science and intensive techniques for nearly 10 years now, A. Yarunbauskas, chairman of the Sotsialisticheskiy Put Kolkhoz in the Lithuanian SSR, said. All our produce is produced by intensive techniques. But we have found that the concept of "intensive techniques" is relative, and therefore our specialists are constantly seeking innovations and new scientific and technical solutions coming direct from the scientific research institutions. The management system which operates on the farm simply forces the specialists and all the collective to seek more efficient farming methods.

What is the result? This year the grain yield on the kolkhoz was 49.3 quintals, that of hay from perennial grasses was 101 quintals, and the milk yield per cow was 4,100 kg. Other indicators are also high, and so are labor productivity and production profitability.

V.I. Shtepa, general director of the Volgo-Don production association, noted that as much as 25 years ago large teams with labor organized on a link basis and payment on a job contract plus bonus basis were created for the sovkhoz's irrigated farming. Now all the association's teams work on a contract basis. This enables them to achieve high labor productivity every year and to make active use of the achievements of science and technology in day-to-day practice. Thus the production association's design bureau and experimental workshop provided the opportunity to develop, manufacture, and apply in practice a whole set of machines to mechanize vegetable growing. This link between science and production is very efficient.

It was no accident that the session stressed particularly that much more attention must be devoted to improving the system of labor organization and remuneration and the development of financial autonomy and contract relations throughout the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. One of the main tasks is to ensure the stability of all production collectives and guard against the turnover of leading cadres and specialists, as well as masters of arable and livestock farming and others. Scientists are called upon to study in depth all the processes of the countryside's social development, to extend sociological research, to present urgent problems to the public more actively, and propose effective solutions. Unfortunately, it was noted at the session, as yet this work is totally inadequate.

The session was addressed by V.N. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The scientists' meeting adopted a detailed resolution.

KAMCHATKA PENINSULA VOLCANO ERUPTION REPORTED

LD131139 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Klyuchi (Kamchatka Oblast), 13 Nov (TASS) -- One of Eurasia's biggest active volcanoes, Klychevskaya Sokpa on Kamchatka peninsula, has come to life. Incandescent rock bombs, ash and fumes are rising to a height of 1 kilometer out of its cone. Scientists, observing the eruption, have noticed a lava flow pouring down the slope of the crater. The Klyuchevskiy's last eruption continued from the middle to the end of last year.

COSMONAUTS TEST SOLAR BATTERIES, INSTRUMENTS

LD121313 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS -- TASS reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov continue their space flight aboard the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-14 -- Cosmos-1686 complex.

During the past few days the cosmonauts have carried out a series of technical experiments, which included, in particular, evaluation of the efficiency of solar batteries, the testing of new instruments and determination of the dynamic characteristics of the complex orbital system, which incorporates the research station and two spaceships.

A number of geophysical studies have been conducted with the help of the equipment carried by Cosmos-1686 to analyse the fluxes and spectra of charged particles and to obtain information about noctilucent clouds, the gas composition of the atmosphere and its spectral and optical characteristics.

The flight engineer, who has been aboard the station for 160 days now, yesterday had his cardiovascular system checked. The results of the checkup confirmed that Viktor Savinykh is in good health.

A considerable part of the crew's workday today was taken up by environmental studies. Experiments to verify the dynamic model of the upper layers of the earth atmosphere, visual observations and photography and spectrometric studies of individual areas of Soviet territory and the world ocean were to be carried out. The onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Vasyutin, Savinykh and Volkov continue to implement the program of the mission.

FIANITE KRISTALL-403 PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD082317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Leningrad -- The unique Kristall-403 setups [ustanovka], which may be compared with large-scale diamond copies, have gone into production at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of High Frequency Currents.

Assembly of the first industrial installation was completed today at the institute's experimental works. Up to 25 kg of fianite -- an artificial stone that is particularly hard -- can be produced by each unit per smelt. Fianites are close to natural diamonds in their thermal stability, toughness, and optical properties. Their use opens up new technological opportunities for industry. [Fianite: described in Soviet encyclopaedic dictionary as group of synthetic monocrystals based on oxides of zirconium or hafnium; name derived from Fizicheskiy Institute Akademiyi Nauk, Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, where they were first produced in the mid-1970's]

BRIEFS

ATOMIC TURBINE BUILT -- Leningrad machine builders have completed an order placed by the Kerch shipyards. They have constructed a turbine for an atomic lighter-carrier which is under construction in Kerch. [Text] [Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85 LD]

ATOMIC POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION -- Soviet researchers are designing atomic power plants to be built in the 1990's. These will be equipped with unprecedentedly powerful generators whose capacity will reach 1.5 million kw. In the past few decades Soviet atomic power plants have proved their high reliability and safety. They are models of ecologically clean operation. Their storage lakes abound in fish. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Nov 85 LD]

POWER FOR SIBERIA -- Tyumen (West Siberia), November 12 TASS -- The second power unit of the Surgut II Thermal power station has been put into operation in Surgut. It has a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts and supplies energy to West Siberian oil and gas fields. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 12 Nov 85 LD]

THIRD SURGUT POWER UNIT -- A third generating set, with a capacity of 800,000 kw, is being built at the Surgut GRES-2 and is expected to come on stream in May next year. Eventually there will be six sets making it Siberia's biggest power station operating on casing-head gas. The whole GRES-2 is supposed to be completely built in the new five year plan period. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Nov 85 LD]

KURSK ATOMIC POWER STATION -- The draft guidelines for socioeconomic development plan for the generation of electric energy at atomic power stations to be brought up to 390 trillion kwh by the end of the 12th five year plan. At Kursk AES, physical start-up of the reactor of the fourth power set was just carried out. The three sets already in operation annually generate thousands of kwh of electricity, and cheap electricity, at that. The first nuclear fuel heat release element has been loaded and is being monitored, as the shift foreman explains, to assess when the critical mass is reached. The loading is being done by a specially-formed team from the staff of reactor shop No 2. Owing to harsh weather, optimum schedules for construction of the power set were disrupted, but the lagging was made up by progressive construction methods and great efforts. Boris Mikhaylovich Sopov, deputy chief engineer of the new set, says that the next operation is to put the set on power load: this requires that the seventh and eighth turbogenerators be fully ready, as should the power discharge system to feed power into the unified grid. Physical start-up of the previous sets took between 20 and 30 days: the fourth set is in an excellent state of readiness, which means the period can be reduced to the minimum; it should be complete by 20 November. Then the set is to be brought up to its design capacity of 1 million kwh. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 85 LD]